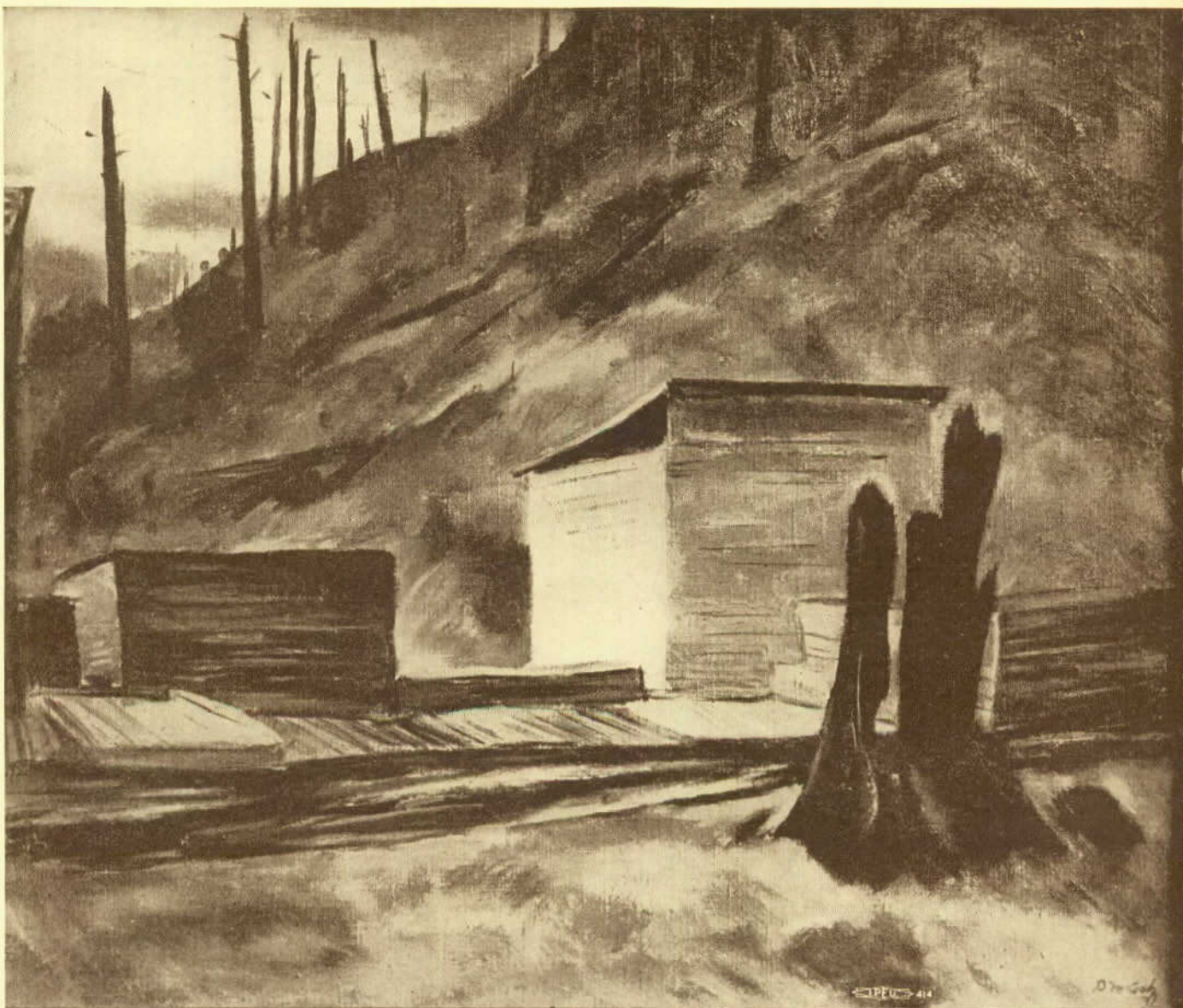
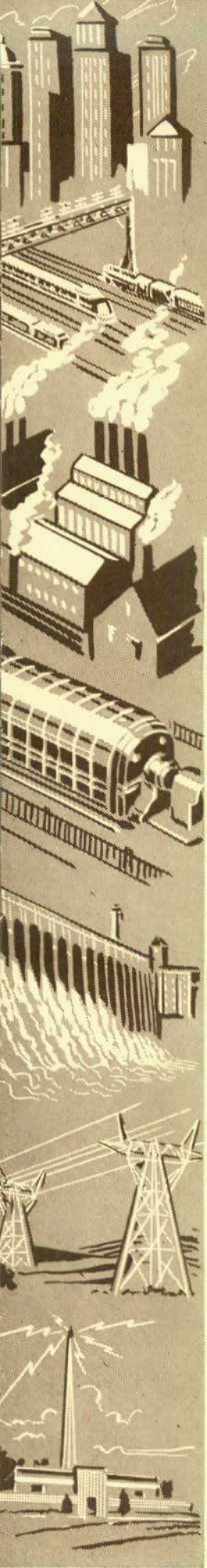


# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



*War on Waste*

VOL. XLI

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1942

NO. 3

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



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**D** stands for **Do**

**D** also stands for **Defense Bonds**



Americans are men of action. They like to get things done. They rust with idleness, and thrive on activity.

In the present crisis, every American can "do." He can work. He can engage in home defense. He can buy Defense Bonds.

Now is the time to make an investment in the U. S. A. Defense Bonds and Defense Stamps are easy doors to all-out aid to soldiers at the front.

President Roosevelt says: "The lives of our soldiers and sailors—the whole future of this nation—depend upon the manner in which each and every one of us fulfills his obligation to our country."

**D** stands for **Do,**

and **Defense Bonds**

Electrical Workers Journal  
1200 15th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

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# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.  
The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Magazine

### CHAT

The labor press is now subject to the same code of wartime guidance as the daily press. Although this code is projected by the Office of Censorship, we believe that censorship is a misnomer for, strictly speaking, there is no censorship.

The office set up by Byron Price under the direction of the President, called the Office of Censorship, is really an administration to set up the proper standards of conduct for the press of America in wartime. It leaves a great deal of latitude. What it seeks is that editors will conduct themselves in such a way as not to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

The Office of Censorship says: "It is the hope and expectation of the Office of Censorship that the columns of American publications will remain the freest in the world, and will tell the story of our national successes and shortcomings accurately and in much detail." Imagine a censor in any totalitarian country taking this attitude!

The Office of Censorship then sets forth the kind of thing that should not be printed. This deals largely with figures on production, with movements and disposition of United States troops, planes and fortifications, with photographs and maps.

One warning is very much worthwhile. The Office of Censorship says: "The spread of rumors in such a way that they will be accepted as facts will render aid and comfort to the enemy."

In view of the fact that the war mind is an irritable mind and a credulous mind ready to accept any rumor, all citizens will do well to act upon this suggestion.

Nothing that has come out of Washington during the war has so confirmed our democratic character as this statement from the Office of Censorship.

Our cover picture is from a painting, "Lumber Country," by David McCosh.



# G H O S T T O W N

I s'pect most folks never heard of Lost Lonesome Valley;  
 'S place over the rim of the hills  
 Where the winds of the west dilly-dally  
 To play with the dust on the sills  
 Of doors that sag and creak in their weathered frames  
 Through which passed strong men and brave "wim-  
 min"  
 As they rushed back and forth twixt their golden claims  
 And the lights of the camp when the sun was a-dimmin'.  
 'Reckon most folks would say the town was deserted—  
 That it belongs in the folds of the past  
 To lay in the dust to which it has reverted  
 Becoming less with each windy blast.  
 But, I allow though windows stare blankly on foundations  
 rotten—  
 Stare out on the street where only the wind and coyotes  
 roam—  
 Mem'ries will meet there and not be forgotten  
 By the folks that once lived there and called the place  
 home!  
 At night—don't you s'pose—when the winds get to playin'  
 Their fiddles and flutes along ghostly street  
 That mem'ries are dancin' and swayin'  
 To music that's plaintive yet sweet?  
 Out of the past they will glide, in stately minuet,  
 Waltz or Virginia Reel, at the dance caller's rally!  
 Folks left, Mister, but they will never forget  
 That they once lived, fought and loved in Lost Lone-  
 some Valley!

—James H. Wallace.

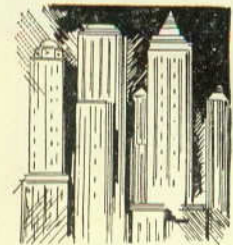






# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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NO. 3

## TWO WARS *Being Fought* - - ONE ON WASTE

**A** LABOR representative traveling in Germany in 1937 was astounded at the evidence everywhere that Germany even then was on a war basis. Horsemeat was being served in cafes. There was a careful campaign to save tinfoil, toothpaste containers and other articles of common use. The representative was made aware that his own country, the United States, was abnormally wasteful in the normal set-up of its daily life. Waste, indeed, in the United States has been made a source of profit to many industries by replacing the standard of use by the standard of sales. Automobiles were manufactured and sold like ladies' hats. Automobiles were changing styles with the seasons, and it was notorious that manufacturers studied to vary the types of cars to that degree that they would produce a market for new cars annually.

Recently American citizens were given a start when figures emanating from the Office of Price Administration disclosed that 25,000 tons of sugar were wasted annually in the United States by failure of diners to stir the sugar in their coffee, leaving a large residue in each cup.

Now the picture is rapidly changing. Under the stress of all-out war and the battle of production, the United States is girding itself to out-produce Germany augmented by the slaves of occupied countries. What appear hardships to the average American in the way of saving reduce themselves to nothing more than a change in habits, approaching more nearly the normal habits of peoples of less fortunate countries. The vast natural resources of the United States, with its gangling and hurriedly erected superstructure of industry upon these resources, has been sinfully wasteful, judged from a social standpoint. Now all this can change, and the United States has an opportunity to fight two wars at once: the war for freedom against the Nazi power, and the war for plenty against waste.

### FORCES AGAINST WASTE

The United States is not wholly without a history in recent years in develop-

After 50 years of wasteful living, United States can pass to war economy merely by savings normal to other nations

ing an all-out effort against wasteful methods and wasteful standards. For 50 years there has been a conservation movement in this country productive of bitter battles as between public interests and private interests. One has only to remember the Teapot Dome case, the Balingier case, and the drive for public control of water-power sites. The conservation movement has gathered head in the last decade and seems to be well on the way to fruition. No party has had a corner on conservation standards. Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican, was noted for the whacking blows he gave in behalf of conservation. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, was instrumental in having a committee set up on the elimination of waste in industry back in 1925. This committee produced an extensive report which was published and had considerable effect on public opinion. Mr. Hoover, it will be recalled, discovered that management was responsible for over 50 per cent of waste in industry, labor for less than 25 per cent, and outside contacts least of all. Mr. Hoover set up 15 causes of waste in the current policies of this nation. These were:

1. Speculation, relaxation of effort, and extravagance of booms (inevitably followed by slumps, bringing bankruptcy and unemployment).
2. Excessive seasonal character of production and distribution.
3. Lack of information on existing supply, production and consumption.
4. Lack of standards of quality and grades.
5. Unnecessary multiplication of terms, sizes and varieties.
6. Lack of uniformity in business terms and practices.
7. Deterioration of commodities.

8. Inadequate transportation, inefficient loading and shipping, unnecessary haulage.

9. Disorderly marketing—especially of perishables.

10. Too many links in the distribution chain.

11. Bad credits.

12. Destructive competition.

13. Unnecessary and inefficient advertising and sales promotion effort.

14. Unfair trade practices of a small minority.

15. Waste in use of materials, fire losses, accidents.

The United States is a big country. Too often citizens confuse size with productive areas. As a matter of fact the area of the United States is divided as between one-fifth, forest; two-fifths, pasture; one-fifth, crops; one-fifth, deserts, mountains, cities and roads. In short, one-fifth of our area is producing enough foodstuff for the entire nation. Thoughtful Americans at this hour will sit down and make an inventory of our natural resources against our habits of waste, and rejoice that an opportunity has arisen to change our national habits of extravagance for more social and more normal habits of conservation.

### Power

At the end of 1941 there were over 20 million horsepower of hydro-electric energy developed in this country. While the installed capacity of our water-power generators has more than doubled since 1925, the total potential capacity of the continental United States is estimated all the way from conservative 42 million horsepower capable of being harnessed on a practical, economic basis, to a maximum of 80 million potential horsepower regardless of cost. At the end of 1940 hydro-electric generators had only 28 per cent of the total rated capacity in the country, but they produced one-third of all the electric energy output that year.

### WASTE IN COAL

Other common sources of power include coal, oil and gas. Coal is a sick industry today, not from any shortage of resources, for there is a great plenty for generations to come, but because of the wasteful way in which we have exploited the mines, ruthlessly stripping out only the highest grades and leaving the remainder damaged and in such a condition as to make their later use hazardous and unprofitable.





—Courtesy CCC

### FIRE, THE GREAT DESTROYER, ATTACKS OUR LUMBER SUPPLY

Further in regard to coal, billions of dollars are thrown away annually by failure to recover by-products from coal before burning it. Coal has been estimated to be worth some 15 times its value as a fuel alone when separated into all its component chemical parts. A ton of coal will yield, on the average:

- 2-1/4 gallons of oil
- 5 gallons of benzol
- 9 gallons of tar
- 30 pounds of ammonia sulphate
- 13 cubic feet of gas.

The electric utility industry alone uses upwards of 50 million tons of coal a year in the operation of its steam plants. If it were to treat the coal before burning it, a savings of about \$3,000,000,000 would result. Steam railroads, with their 80 million ton annual demand for coal, could reap an even greater saving.

### Oil

Everyone knows the situation as to oil. It is not at all unusual to drive out through the oil fields and find 10 times as many derricks as are needed, each patiently pumping out as much as it can, and thereby (1) reducing the pressure of the subterranean oil pool for all the other pumps and (2) making it increasingly uneconomical to pump out the remainder of the pool.

The wasting of gas appears to be the rule rather than the exception. In practically every household where cooking is done with gas (and that means most of them in the United States) much more gas is burned than would actually be needed to cook the same amount of food. Gas heaters are consistently operated for longer hours and at higher speeds than are required for ordinary heating satisfaction. David Cushman Coyle estimated that American homes burn 1 1/2 billion cubic feet of gas for cooking and heating purposes, and waste a second 1 1/2 billion cubic feet of gas daily.

### Manpower

The present national labor force numbers about 53.3 million persons. Yet 3.8 million persons, or 7 per cent, were estimated by the Office of Emergency Management to be unemployed last December. Presumably a large proportion of them are women and persons of no great technical skill, yet our industrialists will soon be finding it necessary to cease wasting these idle hands.

### ACCIDENTS WASTE MAN-HOURS

Industrial accidents are responsible for a tremendous waste of manpower. In 1939, 16,400 people were removed from the labor market for all time through permanent total injuries or death resulting from accidents arising out of and in the course of their employment. Out of every 1,000 persons disabled in industrial accidents, six were killed or totally and permanently maimed, 56 partially but permanently injured, and the other 938 totally but temporarily disabled (i. e., for less than six months' duration). Moreover, industrial accidents are on the increase. In the 26 principal industrial states there were 8,381 industrial fatalities in 1941 as against 7,732 in 1940, or a rise of 8 per cent.

The cost of industrial accidents (which are to a large extent avoidable) runs far beyond the mere physical suffering and the loss of income to the individual victim. In loss of man-days of work, damage to productive equipment and the necessity of maintaining the dependents of the disabled party, society pays many times over the cost of burial, hospitalization or medical care.

Non-industrial accidents play their share also in the wastage of manpower and social loss. In 1940 there were 35 thousand auto fatalities (over half of them directly attributable to excessive speed and reckless driving). They accounted for about one-third of the nearly

100 thousand accidental deaths in the country that year.

Disability because of ill health is another source of wasted manpower. On any one day in a year there are a total of seven million people disabled in this country. Forty per cent are disabled because of mental disturbances. Forty-eight per cent are only temporarily laid up. Thirty-seven per cent, or 2.6 million, are wage earners between the ages of 16 and 64 years.

Out of the approximately two million men examined for the Selective Service (draft) by October 10, 1941, 900,000 or about 45 per cent were rejected because of physical or mental defects.

Further loss of manpower must be attributed to strikes. Since 1935 the history of labor disputes as reported by the Department of Labor has been:

	Number of Strikes	Workers Involved	Man-Days Time Lost
1935	2,014	1,117,000	15,456,000
1936	2,172	789,000	13,902,000
1937	4,740	1,861,000	28,425,000
1938	2,772	688,000	9,148,000
1939	2,613	1,171,000	17,812,000
1940	2,508	577,000	6,701,000
1941	3,272	1,883,000	19,038,000

(first 9 months)

### Forests

The original forest area of the United States amounted to 816 million acres. By the end of 1934 this had been reduced to 615 million acres, of which 495 million were classified as commercial forest lands.

In December, 1941, the National Resources Committee estimated that future removal of trees would be at the annual rate of 16 1/2 billion cubic feet, and the average annual growth at only three-quarters of that which would be necessary to replace and maintain such a drain over a continued period of time.

In 1938 the total forest stand was 630 million acres. Of this sum, there were 462 million acres of commercially held forest areas, of which 77 million acres or 14 per cent were classified as poor or non-restocking woodland. On the basis of available estimates we conclude that probably not more than 455 million acres of commercial sawtimber and cordwood land remains.

In addition to the depletion of our forests through consistent over-cutting, there is a great annual depletion from fires. In 1938, 33.8 million acres were burned over, causing direct damages of \$36,888,000. This figure does not include such intangible losses as those due to decay of damaged timber, replacements of trees lost with others of less desirable species, soil deterioration and erosion through lessening of underground moisture, uncertain stream flow, loss of wild life, interruption of tourist trade and similar indirect damages.

### Erosion

The depletion of forests, the overgrazing of grasslands, and the plowing under of the natural sod covering, permit the soil to dry out and become powdery.



Nearly three billion tons of earth (chiefly the fertile topsoil) are carried away annually by wind and water combined. The average annual net loss to crop and pasture land is 222 million tons, one-half of which loss is due to soil erosion and leaching. Altogether the usefulness of 35 million acres of farm land had been completely depleted by 1935 while the topsoil has been entirely removed from 125 million farm acres and the damage set in on another 100 million acres. The factors most affecting soil erosion are (in order of their importance):

1. Character of the vegetative covering.
2. Character and condition of the soil.
3. Slope.

Loss of soil through erosion is practically negligible on grass or forest covered lands. On cultivated wheat lands the loss is 10 tons per acre during a season. Corn lands show a characteristic loss of 40 tons of soil per acre. Spaded and fallow ground heads the list with an annual loss of 60 tons per acre. The widely prevalent dry farming of cereal crops in the West North Central area has been particularly ruinous in the past 20 years.

In addition to damaging soil fertility, erosion is also responsible for silting up reservoirs and other bodies of water, ruining the navigability of rivers, augmenting destructive floods and covering over fertile soils with non-productive materials.

#### SPREAD OF THE DUST BOWL

Erosion is caused primarily by the removal of the natural forest and protective sod covering of the land. Whereas the soil was formerly kept open and absorbent so that the run-off of moisture was normally retarded and infiltration to the lower layers of the ground promoted, now overgrazing, excessive plowing, and soil depletion through single crop farming are rapidly extending the desert and semi-arid portions of our country.

But these are not the only man-made causes of soil erosion. Our industrious draining of marshlands and natural swamps has its social value, but it is a considerable factor in the lowering of the natural underground table of water—in some areas by as much as 30 feet. There is a two-fold result, (1) an increased run-off of water to rivers before it has time to infiltrate into the surrounding ground; and (2) an increased requirement for domestic, agricultural and industrial consumption of water in relation to the available water supply.

Our treatment of streams and rivers has also had its effect upon the gradual drying out and consequent erosion of our land. By dredging, straightening and deepening the channels of our flowing waters we have promoted their rapid rush, unused, to the sea.

#### Metal

Between four and five million old cars are lying junked in this country in "auto graveyards." It is estimated that they could yield from three to three and three-

quarter million tons of scrap metal. On January 24, 1942, the chief of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, Lessing J. Rosenwald, instigated an intensive program designed to clear these "graveyards" of old cars within the next six months. Auto dump operators will be allowed an opportunity to salvage usable parts and to cut up and dispose of the remaining parts under their own terms. But graveyards may be requisitioned upon 24 hours' notice where operators prove to be recalcitrant.

According to the January 27, 1942, issue of "Victory," published bi-weekly by the Office of Emergency Management, new steel usually contains about 45 per cent scrap. A drive is now under way to recover this newly generated industrial scrap metal, as well as to salvage abandoned rails, obsolete machinery and unused farm and home equipment.

Many cities are now conducting drives to gather scrap materials of all sorts. In New York City a salvage service has been established with a corps of 17,000 members. Minimum prices to be paid by local junk dealers have been set for aluminum, copper, bronze, brass, lead, scrap metal, rags, waste paper and rubber products.

#### Wool

The two-pants suit is rapidly on its way out of the market. Double-breasted overcoats, vests for double-breasted suits, trouser-leg cuffs, pleats, patch pockets, wide lapels and heavy shoulder padding are due for elimination under a movement to conserve wool. For the first quarter of 1942 new wool allocated for civilian use has been restricted by the Office of

Production Management to only 40 per cent of the civilian consumption rate in early 1941. The use of worsted has been limited to only 50 per cent of its previous rate. Woolen manufacturers will be obliged to use more re-worked material, also rayon and cotton in making textiles for civilian use, in order that our armed forces may be warmly and durably clothed.

Forty per cent of the 25 million men's suits manufactured in this country last year were two-trouser suits. The elimination of the extra pair of pants would save 15 million square yards of cloth, or enough to produce 17 per cent more suits.

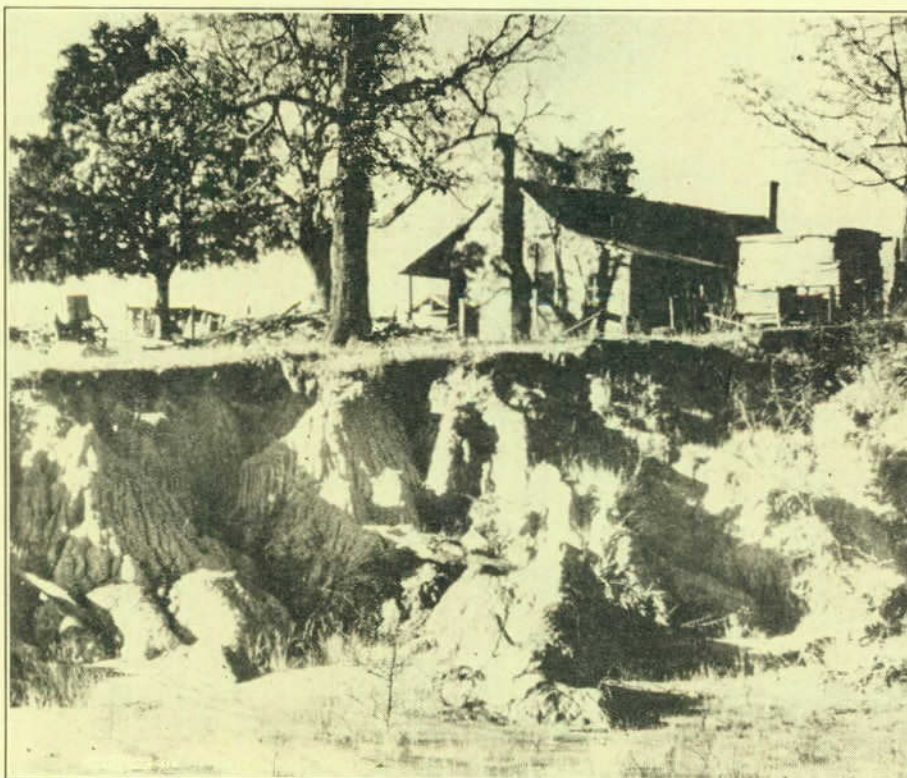
On the Pacific Coast an American lumber company is now combining fibre from the bark of redwood trees with sheep's wool to make yarn for "woolen" fabrics. The resulting material saves from 15 to 60 per cent of the genuine wool usually required, and is used for manufacturing hats, clothing and blankets.

#### Rubber

Rubber can be reclaimed as many as three times before it loses its elasticity or "bounce." On the tenth of January "Business Week" reported that it would be possible to collect half a million tons of scrap rubber annually in the United States for the next several years. Now being collected at the rate of 315 thousand tons a year, the rate is expected to hit 350 thousand tons in the immediate future.

The year 1941 brought an all-time peak in auto tire sales in this country, with its sale of 65 million tires. But manufacturers' inventory of tire stocks on hand

(Continued on page 168)



—Courtesy Farm Security Administration

UNCONTROLLED FLOODS, EVEN NORMAL RAINFALL, EAT AWAY PRODUCTIVE SOIL



# Nebraska PUBLIC POWER

## Girds For War Aid

**T**HE state public power system of a great mid-western state is financially and technically ready to aid the government in the task of supplying materiel and munitions for the 7,000,000-man army in prospect. This is the Nebraska public power system, only a few years old, now blanketing the entire state except for a small area around Omaha, the metropolis. It is generating nearly 500,000,000 kilowatt hours of hydro power from its three hydro districts. The rates are low and rates will be lower as an additional load is built. Already some important government plants are being scheduled for this great inland state. Most of these will be serv-

State power system  
has kilowatts ready for war  
plant use

iced by the public power system. Nebraska is one of the first states to direct a state-wide public power system. It is significant that it is the home of Senator George W. Norris, often spoke of as the father of public power.

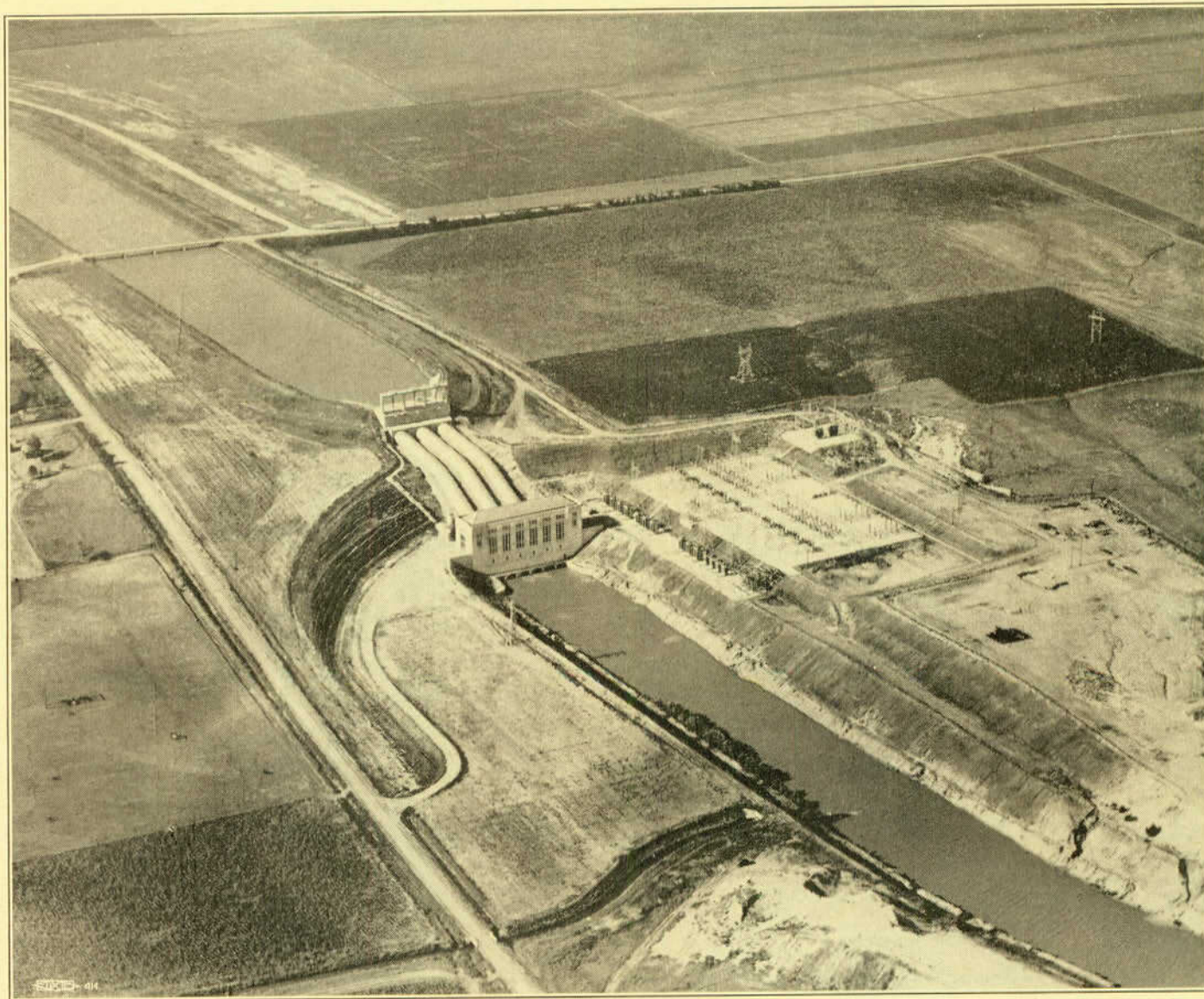
Roughly speaking, the state power system is divided into two sections: the generating section, usually spoken of as hydro; and the distribution section, spoken of as the consumers. Significant

it is that both the hydro and consumers section have contracts with the I. B. E. W.

### SPREADING NETWORK OF POWER

Recently the Consumers Public Power District of Nebraska purchased the western, southern and central Nebraska properties of the Western Public Service Company. The public power network has now spread into every county of the state except two. The distribution of consumers as between types of systems is of interest. The Consumers Power District is servicing 103,000 consumers. Municipally-owned plants in the state of Nebraska serve 91,000 consumers. The REA and other rural systems service 15,000. Private companies now service 81,000. The hydro branch of the state power system is selling power to many of the municipally-owned systems and to rural cooperatives. The public power system is also selling power to the private company at Omaha. An investment of perhaps \$165,000,000 is represented by this state power system.

(Continued on page 156)



—Photo by Barnes' Aerial Surveys

AIR VIEW OF IMPORTANT LOUP RIVER POWER DEVELOPMENT, COLUMBIA, NEBRASKA



**H**OW many workers outside of Washington have ever heard of the Budget Bureau? How many are aware of the functions of the Budget Bureau? How many are aware of the personnel heading the Budget Bureau?

The Budget Bureau was created by an Act of Congress as far back as 1921. The Bureau has authority under the Act "to assemble, correlate, revise, reduce or increase estimates of the several departments and establishments." Upon direction of the President the Bureau studies the organization, activities and methods of the departments and establishments. As far as the law goes there is no indication that the Budget Bureau passes on policies originating with the people and its representatives. However that may be, it appears that the Budget Bureau is now entering the role as a major legislative agent in the United States governmental system. It is certainly appearing to be usurping the powers of Congress and shaping bills.

#### WHERE BUSINESS MEN RULE

The director of the Budget Bureau is Harold D. Smith. He has only recently come to Washington and it is stated that he was chief budget officer of the state of Michigan. Michigan, of course, is notorious as a conservative state, ruled over generally by the Manufacturers Association and dictated to chiefly by the automobile business in Detroit, Flint and Lansing. Reports in Washington have it that Mr. Smith was brought to Washington by William S. Knudsen, then director of OPM. Mr. Smith won for himself certain notoriety by being author of the suggestion to the President of taking certain government agencies out of Washington. One of the strange facts about the list of government agencies that Mr. Smith took to the President is that many of the so-called liberal agencies were marked for removal.

Now comes the story of the Arkansas Power Act, known as H. R. 6464, introduced in Congress by Representative Clyde T. Ellis of Arkansas. As this story unfolds, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will see at once that their interests and the interests of all labor unionists are vitally concerned in the activities of the Budget Bureau and its director. Here is the story.

On January 10, 1941, Mr. Ellis introduced into the House of Representatives a bill then designated as H. R. 1823, but was in fact the original bill creating the Arkansas Valley Authority. This bill contained in it this important and far-reaching provision for labor relations:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act and of other laws of the United States, the Corporation shall deal collectively with its employees through representatives of their own choosing and is authorized to enter into written or oral contracts with such employee representatives."

#### RECOGNIZED PROGRESS

This brought very favorable comment from labor because it represented an ef-

## Has BUDGET BUREAU

### *Legal Right to Legislate?*

Question being asked by many in Washington, as strange changes in bills take place

fort to bring power legislation up to date. When the TVA Act was enacted in 1933, the so-called prevailing wage clause was written into the Act. Due to the diplomatic handling of TVA affairs by labor and due to the intelligent handling of labor relations by management at TVA, the prevailing wage provision grew into collective bargaining arrangements. When Mr. Ellis introduced his original bill with the collective bargaining clause, he was merely bringing legislation up to date in that he was permitting the employees of the Arkansas Valley Authority to begin at the point that the TVA employees now are.

Then what happened? Mr. Ellis's bill was sent to the Budget Bureau. There it was revised and there it was released with the collective bargaining provision left out and with the following substituted:

"The Authority is authorized, subject to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to appoint and fix the compensation of such employees as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. The Authority may accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services, and with the consent of the agency concerned may utilize such officers,

employees, or equipment of any agency of the federal, state or local governments as it finds helpful in the performance of its duties; and in connection with the utilization of such services reasonable payments may be allowed for necessary traveling and other expenses."

In short, the Budget Bureau has passed on the labor policies involved in the original Ellis bill and decided that it did not want collective bargaining on the Arkansas Valley Authority but wanted the individual bargaining customs of the civil service. Mr. Ellis in introducing the new bill has this to say about the performance of the Budget Bureau:

#### HOW BUDGET REDRAFTED BILL

"The bill was redrafted in the Bureau of the Budget because the various departmental reports on the Arkansas Valley Authority bill that we introduced a year ago had to be cleared through the Budget and were not wholly in agreement. This bill had been under study in the Budget about six months.

"It differs from the bill of last year in several respects, but chiefly:

"First. In that the Arkansas River Basin above Hutchinson, Kans.; the Cimarron and Canadian River Basins, tributaries of the Arkansas; and the Red River Basin, except for the Ouachita, a tributary, have been eliminated.

"Second. The Authority is administered by an administrator, subject to the policies of a board, rather than administered by a board.

(Continued on page 151)



STATELY OLD DEPARTMENT OF STATE BUILDING HOUSES BUDGET BUREAU



**M**OST lawyers will admit that the law sometimes violates common sense. There is, however, no affirmative obligation on lawyers to ignore logic completely.

Yet a glaring lack of sound reasoning characterizes what might otherwise have been an interesting document published by the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. The publication is identified as Report No. 76 and entitled "Power of Municipalities to enter into Labor Union Contracts—A Survey of Law and Experience." A well-founded objection might be made to the very title of the publication, for the simple reason that the report includes an exposition of *some* law and *some* experience, but substantially disregards even that in its conclusions. Such objection shall not be pressed, however, because it concerns only a petty defect—that is, comparatively petty.

#### ONE MAN'S OPINIONS

Lest the reader should feel an exaggerated anxiety for what at first impression may appear to be the sorrowful condition of city law departments, and in fairness to the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, it seems appropriate at this point to note that the report was prepared by Charles S. Rhyne, executive director of the institute, who declares in the preface that, while many city attorneys cooperated in the compilation of the materials, he "is solely responsible for all statements of opinion and the conclusions announced in this report." That admission is important in preserving the reputation of municipal attorneys as a group. Especially so because, according to the document, "from the information contained herein the conclusions seem to be inevitable."

The first of the report's several "inevitable" conclusions is:

"No city has ever signed a collective bargaining contract with a labor union representing city employees similar to agreements entered into between private industry and labor unions."

The conclusion is of course contrary to fact. It therefore comes as a shock in spite of its inevitability. But the most surprising element of the conclusion is not its error. It is that the report itself has previously and conclusively demonstrated the facts to be contrary to the conclusion!

#### SOME ADMITTED FACTS

Directly following some broad and not too accurate generalizations, on page 5, the report recognizes an existing collective bargaining agreement between Seattle's Transportation Commission and Division No. 587 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. The report even designates it as an agreement. The secretary of the Transportation Commission, in his letter of transmittal to the institute called it a labor "contract," implying that it is an agreement with a definite legal status. The

## WAY OF A LAWYER

### *With the Law*

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers publishes a document, bearing on labor status in cities

final absurdity of conclusion number one, however, is exposed by the inclusion in the report of the Act of the legislature of the state of Washington which expressly authorized publicly-operated utilities to contract with their employees through the employees' representatives. This one example refutes the report's conclusion.

The report then recognizes an agreement "in force and effect" between the city of Philadelphia and Local No. 222, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, which agreement contains provisions covering union recognition, wages, hours, work distribution, and even for arbitration of disputes thereunder. Moreover, the agreement is shown to be specifically sanctioned by an ordinance of the city of Philadelphia.

#### NEXT WITNESS, A MAN WHO WASN'T THERE

The report thereafter takes formal notice of an agreement between the Electric Power Board of Chattanooga and I. B. E. W. Local Union B-846. In its own discussion the report refers to the agreement as a contract and notes the customary matters of wages and hours as its subject. Then, somewhat in the fashion of a gossip columnist, the report states that the city attorney of Chattanooga does not represent the board and has not approved the legality of the agreement. The prejudice of this remark is evident by the fact that the determination of the legality of the agreement is not the responsibility of the city attorney because the board has its own counsel as provided in its creation by the state legislature. With equal inconsistency the report might have pointed out that Chattanooga's city attorney has not approved the legality of the Lend-Lease Act.

The report cites other agreements between municipal agencies and their employees, but there is no need for further demonstration of their existence. It is sufficient to let the report be our best and only witness of the facts.

#### AS LIKE AS TWINS

Now are these agreements essentially different from those entered into between private industry and labor unions? The text of the report, as distinguished from its conclusion, fails to identify even

one minor difference, much less a major one. Of the Seattle agreement, the report states: "Among other things, the agreement provides generally for working conditions, wages, vacation and seniority rights of the employees of the transportation system, but there is no provision for the 'closed shop'." The report enumerates 14 provisions of the Philadelphia agreement including: union recognition; the union's right to designate its representatives; hours; wages in accordance with the budget ordinance; holidays, etc. The Chattanooga agreement recognizes the right of collective bargaining, the right of employees to select their union representatives and it provides for specified minimum wages, holidays, vacations and related matters. These are the usual and typical subjects of labor agreements with employees in private industry.

The fact that the agreements cited do not include provisions for the closed shop in no way indicates that municipal agencies are without legal authority to enter into collective bargaining relationships with their employees. And the implication that a closed shop provision is an essential element in labor agreements in private industry is contrary to fact and to law.

#### EYES THAT DO NOT SEE

The report's failure to distinguish between the power of municipal agencies to enter into collective bargaining agreements and the different question of the legality of the closed shop under particular circumstances, is suggestive of the author's confused understanding of the problem.

Further evidence of bewilderment is furnished by the court decisions cited in the report. Here is what the report states on page 15:

"In connection with this *general question of the authority of municipalities to enter into collective bargaining agreements with representatives of municipal employees, there has been but one judicial decision which has been in point (italics ours)* \* \* \* The sole case directly in point is *Chapin v. Board of Education of Peoria*."

That decision turned particularly upon the closed shop issue, not the general question of municipal authority. "Many of the provisions of the contract are clearly within the discretionary power of the board," said Judge Ingram of the Circuit Court of Illinois in deciding the case. "However," he continued, "the question of the legal authority of the board to enter into a contract by the terms of which employment will be



given exclusively to the members of a certain organization is *entirely another question*." Even if one has had no prior acquaintance with the closed shop question that opinion should put one on guard.

The legal distinction is so elementary that it is difficult to understand how it could be so completely ignored in the report. The difference is real and substantial and has long been recognized in the courts and in the legislatures.

Even the supreme court of Illinois, the same state from which the report cites what it calls the only case "directly in point," as long ago as 1912, in *Kemp v. Division No. 241* (255 Ill. 213), recognized the distinction. In that case the Illinois supreme court cited *Plant v. Woods* decided by the supreme court of Massachusetts where, 40 years before the publication of the institute's Report No. 76, the distinct question of the closed shop was demonstrated. In 1925 the U. S. Supreme Court recognized the separate nature of the closed shop agreement in the case *Industrial Association of San Francisco v. United States* (268 U. S. 64).

#### COMPOUND NONSENSE

The outstanding instance of the legislative recognition of the distinct character of the closed shop agreement is contained in Section 8 (3) of the National Labor Relations Act. Under this section it would be an unfair labor practice for an employer to make an agreement which would require membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment, unless that union already represented a majority of the employees in an appropriate unit. Comparable provisions have been incorporated in the labor relations enactments of several states.

Consider the dilemma which Mr. Rhyne's implications present. A labor agreement is not legally an agreement unless it has the closed shop provisions. But an agreement otherwise valid under the National Labor Relations Act might become illegal precisely because it contained a closed shop agreement. Fortunately the law has spared labor such a dilemma, notwithstanding the institute report. It is utter nonsense, and contrary to prevailing realities to assume that a closed shop provision is a prerequisite to a legally valid labor agreement with public agencies or with private employers. So much for the first conclusion.

The next conclusion of the institute report is either: (a) quite meaningless; or (b) a contradiction of the first conclusion. Its only virtue is the doubtful one of sharing the same "inevitability" as the first conclusion. The second conclusion states:

"Agreements have been signed between a few cities and representatives of labor unions of city employees containing general expressions of policy as to these city employees which contain no



U. S. SUPREME COURT BUILDING

more than a declaration of policy or good will and good intention toward such employees."

#### JUMBLED REASONING

Reference to an ordinary law dictionary will disclose that an "agreement" is a coming together of two or more parties in a thing done or to be done, a mutual assent. A declaration of policy, on the other hand, by those acting for a city, is not an agreement. If that is what was meant, then for the sake of clarity and orderly expression the report should have refrained from calling such declaration an agreement. In either event, it has already been shown from the facts contained in the report that agreements possessing the required mutuality have been signed between municipal agencies and their employees, and that these agreements cover the matters of wages, hours, working conditions, etc., similar to the agreements between employers in private industry and labor unions.

The third and last conclusion of the institute report is even more imaginative than the preceding two. It begins:

"Legal opinions of the courts, city attorneys and state attorneys general are unanimous in their decisions that cities do not have the power to sign collective bargaining agreements with labor unions representing municipal employees for the following reasons:"

After that extravagantly erroneous pronouncement come what purport to be eight major reasons, with nine sub-reasons.

Before considering a sample of what are mistakenly called "reasons"—but which might have been more accurately designated emotional manifestations—it should be understood that the courts, the city attorneys, and the state attorneys general are not unanimous, or near unanimous, or clearly in a majority, or for that matter even in a coherent minority, in their opinions and decisions that cities do not have the power to sign collective bargaining agreements with their employees. Some considerable evidence of the differing opinions is contained in the report, whereas not one

of the court cases there cited is even persuasive, much less conclusive, of the position of the courts on the general question. As usual, the conclusions of the report are far broader than the premises, and in some points even take a different direction.

Consider this as a reason why collective bargaining agreements cannot be entered into by municipal agencies. "City employees have no right to strike to enforce collective bargaining agreements with the city" because "no one has a right to participate in an insurrection against the people themselves as represented by the government of cities." That seems more like emotional sky-larking than an exercise of reason.

In the first place, the right of collective bargaining is distinct from the right to strike. Failure to recognize this basic distinction reflects to the discredit of anything which professes to be a legal study. After all, there are such things as illegal strikes in private industry even though the collective bargaining obligation is binding. In the second place, but no less important, the inference that employees will engage in "insurrection" constitutes an unjustifiable insult to the intelligence and loyalty of public employees. Finally, the report gives no indication that its author comprehended one of the prime objectives of collective bargaining, namely the avoidance of strikes.

It is true that there have been strikes by public employees, but "the refusal of officials to permit the organization of government workers has been a much more prolific cause of strikes (than wages and hours)," according to David Ziskind in his competent study entitled *One Thousand Strikes of Government Employees*. One of the common achievements of collective bargaining consists of the creation of machinery for the settlement of disputes without resort to strikes. For that reason alone, therefore, collective bargaining especially recommends itself in the case of publicly-conducted economic activities.

The conclusions contain other boyish errors. For example, it is said: "By tak-

(Continued on page 148)



# "You Can't Just Say: 'WORK ALL NIGHT' "

"I WANT a new approach to the difficulties of the problem," declared Mr. Ernest Bevin, speaking on welfare in the factories, a few months after he had taken office as Minister of Labor and National Service.

"I don't believe there is any way in which I can write out a Regulation or an Order and dispose of it that way. You can't just say to a man, 'Work all night,' and if the man cuts up rough, not give a bit of consideration as to whether the fellow has had food enough or has been looked after. . . . You know, really, we have got to enter into the feelings of the men that we are asking to do this work and to cut down the horrible disparities that have dominated our industrial life in the past."

It was not, of course, necessary to introduce special war machinery to deal with the workers' welfare during the war. The framework had been set up nearly a hundred years ago with the Factory Acts; and a good many employers, in consultation with the government's factory inspectors, had undertaken even more than the minimum laid down in the successive Acts, for many years before the war. But with the great industrial push of 1940, the question of industrial welfare became one of prime national importance. It was, of course, very closely linked with the whole question of the speeding up of

## Limits of human organism and psychology must be considered. Bevin talks. A review of British experience

production—a point which the Minister of Labor emphasized very often.

"You can have the cleverest engineers and planners in the world," he said, "but unless you have someone who understands how to handle the human being you cannot get the desired results; and I do not limit this handling merely to the work of the psychologist or the efficiency expert. It covers the whole field of health, recreation, advice and care."

### ADJUSTMENT OF WORKING HOURS

When the workers' welfare is accepted as a necessary element in speeding up production, industrial welfare becomes a part of industrial organization. So in June, 1940, the Factory Department of the Home Office was transferred to the Ministry of Labor and National Service. At the same time, Mr. Bevin appointed a Factory and Welfare Advisory Board to advise him on questions of welfare, not only inside but outside the factories.

Almost the first matter they had to tackle was that of working hours, for

these had been so extended after the Dunkirk disaster that although extraordinarily high production resulted in the next few months, it was clear that not only the workers' health but the production itself would suffer if they were continued. So a memorandum on "Hours of Work and Maximum Output" was issued, recommending the adjustment of working hours to bring about a continuous maximum output. This in many cases meant a shortening of hours worked over the recent spurt, and the introduction of rest pauses.

But welfare services now run far beyond such primary considerations as hours of work. In all large works there is a welfare officer, a works doctor and qualified nurses. The welfare officer is to the modern factory what the old family lawyer or doctor was to a family. He eases the new worker into his job, smooths out difficulties, refers him to the proper person when he is sick or in any other difficulty, and sees that social life at home and at work is satisfactory.

### PERSONAL PROBLEMS RECOGNIZED

Here is an extract from a welfare officer's account of one morning's work:

Started off on a round of the factory—up to the fourth floor intending to work my way down to the ground floor. Spoke to employee who had had to take charge of a department because of the sudden illness of the forewoman; let her know we knew she was doing good work.

Asked a worker about her brother in the Army, who had also been employed by us and who had had an accident.

Return to my room to see an older worker who is off ill and has come to see me. She wants a change of work to light work. Promise to see manager, have chat about her health and arrange to see her following week.

Back to third floor. Arrange with forewoman for two of our retired women to call and see me. Am going to arrange a holiday for them together at a convalescent home.

Visit girls transferred to a new department to see how they are getting on.

Speak to three new girls.

Return to room to see mother of a girl who is very ill.

Back to second floor. Talk with painter about decoration work being done.

Return to room to see wife of man who had been temporarily employed by us. She has been told he is dying, so I arrange a benevolent claim to be put before the committee.

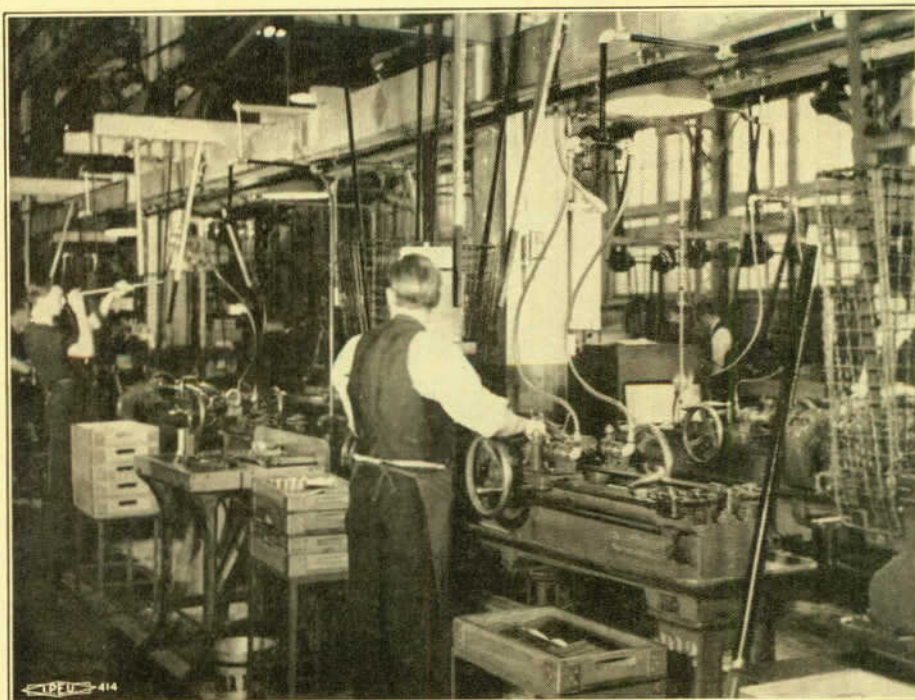
Sign 80 letters to serving employees enclosing a cash gift from the firm.

Back into factory, taking notes for hospital cases to be visited this week.

Chat with worker who had not liked her new work when transferred, but has now settled down.

Young worker gave me her mother's thanks for sending her to a foot hospital.

Called to canteen to discuss a problem of rationing.



—Canadian Official Photo

Production falls off if too many hours are worked. Both Germany and England are fixing the war work week at about the same point—36 hours.

(Continued on page 156)



**"A** SPARK hit one of the bales and the fire began."

Men on the scene tried to stamp it out with their feet. One of them was removed with his clothing ablaze. The fire spread irresistibly. Now the great Normandie lies on her side, an awkward hulk, and the work of floating and repairing her will consume months.

Fire defense, that vital military and industrial programs may not be interrupted, is necessary on three fronts, against:

1. Direct enemy action with explosives and/or incendiaries.
2. Sabotage.
3. Carelessness.

It therefore becomes the job, not only of trained fire fighters, but also of industrial workers on the scene to make preparations to fight fires quickly—and also to take precautions for preventing fires from ever getting started.

The National Fire Protection Association, an international organization with which all fire departments in the United States are affiliated, has recently issued an authoritative handbook entitled "Fire Defense." It may be procured from the office of the association at 60 Battery-march St., Boston, Mass., for \$1.50. Leading members of the N. F. P. A. have contributed information from different angles. An F. B. I. man shows how loyal American workmen may act to foil the saboteur. To keep little fires from becoming big ones, the principles of plant protection are outlined. The secretary of the American Water Works Association shows the part utility workers may play in protecting the vital water supply.

#### FIREMEN MUST PREPARE

The fire department itself must be on its toes, with complete inventory of equipment and supplies. It must be coordinated with other companies in a wide radius, so that each may know where and what aid may be called for. The training of the large number of auxiliary firemen who may be needed is the job of the fire companies; also to secure extra equipment, emergency signaling systems and whatever else will be needed. It is a tremendous, detailed, highly technical task.

One of the best methods of preventing or minimizing fire damage is simple good housekeeping. An industrial plant should provide such automatic protection as a sprinkler system; also fire fighting equipment and trained men to use it from its own forces. Plant layout should be arranged so that large quantities of inflammables are not stored together. Firewalls should be provided to shut off rooms with special hazards from the rest of the plant. Fire department inspectors will aid in this preventive work by conducting inspections.

Workers should be alert for both sabotage and carelessness. Remember the I. B. E. W. member who detected and removed a bomb from the British pavilion at the World's Fair? We know there are many undetected spies and enemy agents in this country. Sabotage will try to apply

# Importance of FIRE FIGHTING in War

## Saboteurs

resort to arson frequently for they can escape amidst the alarm. Protective measures described

the flame or the explosive to the precise vital spot where it will disrupt production. The saboteur can do more damage than the bomber in the sky if he is given opportunity, because he can strike more accurately.

## FIGHT THE SABOTEUR

"Arson as committed by the saboteur is more serious, more dangerous and more devastating than the ordinary commercial type of arson that we seek to combat in peacetime," writes E. P. Coffey, chief of the F. B. I.'s technical laboratory. "The saboteur is the agent of a foreign government and has at his disposal resources, information and funds far greater in amount than any commercial arsonist."

"The arsonist can equip himself with the necessary implements of fire in very compact and easily hidden form. In the last war, the favorite method was the use of small incendiary devices composed of two sections filled with chemicals sep-

arated by a thin metal partition. When the latter had been eaten through by chemical action the substances mixed and a fire resulted. Its starting action was timed accurately hours in advance. The thickness of the partition governed the starting time, which made it especially easy to divert suspicion. The fire would appear to be entirely accidental since it would occur in the dead of night when nobody was in the plant. Instruments of destruction taken into plants in lunch boxes, packages, automobiles or trucks, or sent in shipments as merchandise, are entirely within the realm of possibility.

"Within the plant the disloyal worker has many opportunities open to him for sabotage. He can cause machinery or boilers to overheat until the point of protection is passed and fire results. He can cause numerous accidents, all of which accomplish the purpose he seeks of interfering with the vital defense program, but which are covered up by the fact that he is an employee."

## DON'T PICK UP A BOMB

Mr. Coffey also warns of bombs being brought into plants. If you see a suspicious package, particularly if it ticks, report it immediately. All persons in the

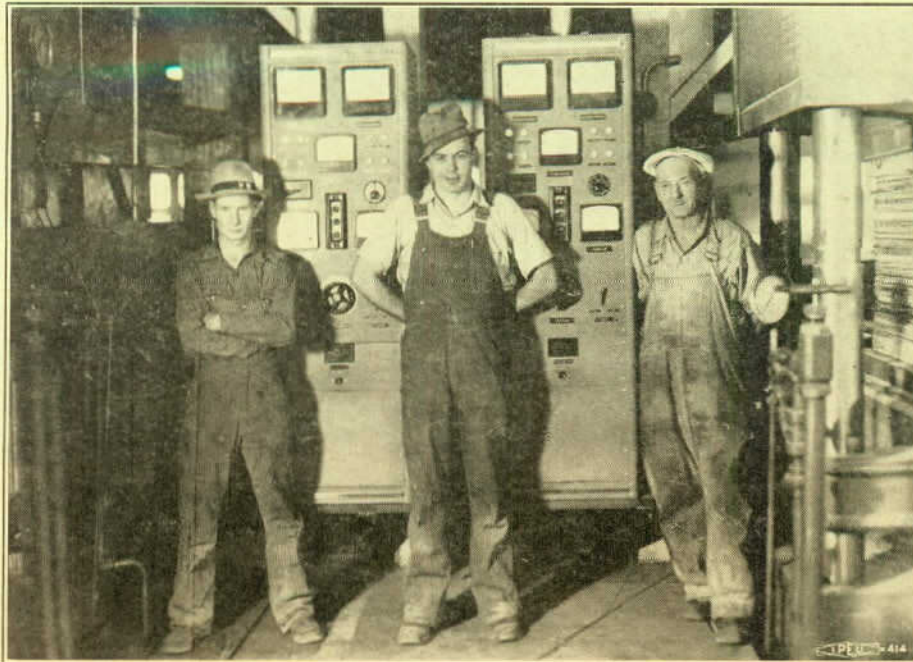
(Continued on page 157)



—Courtesy Westinghouse Lamp Co.

FLOODLIGHTING MODERN FIRE TRUCK, AN EFFECTIVE WEAPON AGAINST FIRE





From left to right; C. C. Carlson, helper; R. L. Robertson, journeyman, the man who made the electrical installation; M. R. Blaylock, plant maintenance electrician. All are members of L. U. No. 280. The corner of the press to the extreme left shows how they were used for cold press operations before being converted.

## UNIQUE ELECTRICAL JOB *in Plywood Plant*

By R. L. ROBERTSON, L. U. No. 280

**W**E have just completed and put into operation an installation of which we are very proud. It is the first, and as yet the only piece of equipment of its kind in the world.

For lack of a better name I shall refer to this piece of equipment as a high frequency hot press. The installation was made in the Albany Plylock Division of the M. & M. Woodworking Corporation. (A. F. of L. organized.) Electricity is employed as a method of generating heat in plywood for the purpose of forming a "bond" after the glue is spread on the individual plies and they are placed together, forming panels.

The former methods used to form the bond and make plywood panels were either the cold press or the steam heated hot press. There are many disadvantages to both of these methods.

### PLYWOOD PRESSING METHODS

Those employing the cold press method found it necessary to place the panels in bundles approximating 30 inches in thickness and then place this bundle in a hydraulic press where the pressure was applied. It was then necessary to place large steel bars across the top and bottom of this bundle at approximately 10-inch intervals. These bars protrude over the sides of the bundle where they are

Only such piece of electrical equipment in world installed and operated by I. B. E. W. at Salem, Oreg.

clamped down with turnbuckles. The pressure in the press was then released and the bundle was removed and placed in a storage space for several hours until the glue had formed a bond. After that came the process of removing the turnbuckles and steel bars before the panel was trimmed and sanded.

Where the conventional steam-heated hot press method is employed, each individual panel is placed between hot plates, the maximum capacity of the average hot plate press being only 30 panels. Next the pressure is applied and then the steam. The panels are left in the press for several minutes, depending on the thickness of the panels. After sufficient heat has been applied to form the bond the pressure is released, the individual panels are removed ready to be trimmed and sanded.

The elimination of many of these operations by the use of the high frequency hot press characterizes this method as a revolutionary one.

Though the process used in the Albany

plywood plant may seem to the layman little short of miraculous, it is in fact a mere application to the plywood industry of principles and practices long used in other ways and in other lines of endeavor.

Adaptation of electricity to this stage of the process came about largely through the genius of Paul D. Zottu, electrical and radio engineer affiliated with the Thermal Engineering Corporation of Richmond, Va.

Mr. Zottu as a youth developed an interest in the science of physics and upon completion of his secondary schooling enrolled at Wesleyan University in Connecticut. Here he befriended his instructor, Dr. W. G. Cady, head of the physics department, who invented the crystal control now used in radio transmitters, and who is still at Wesleyan University.

It was soon after his graduation from this school, where he subsequently received a Master of Science degree in physics, that Mr. Zottu entered the service of R. C. A. where he remained for seven years. He then became affiliated with the Thermal Engineering Corporation where he started exploring the field of molecular distortion under electrical stress and its adaptability to industrial processes.

### RESEARCH BRINGS RESULTS

Mr. Zottu had done much experimenting with high frequency electricity as a heating and drying agency before it was tried on plywood. Engineers connected with the M. & M. Woodworking Corporation had observed results of some of these experiments and engaged the Thermal Engineering Corporation to construct a device through which the laboratory developments attained by that company might be converted to commercial use. The result was an electrical "hot press" which now stands a proven adjunct to the plywood industry.

Contrary to popular report, plywood is not being made here by means of a conventional radio transmission system, though advances in the manipulation of electrical energy that resulted from radio experimentation, and knowledge developed by radio engineers, have been embodied and utilized in this novel device.

The principle involved in this hot press is extremely simple, as simple as the original condenser, the Leyden jar.

The electrodes are large metal covered caul boards, about four feet by nine feet and four feet by 11 feet, depending on the size of the plywood panels being processed. This electrode is placed in the center of a bundle of plywood, the size of which is limited only by the press, but usually about 24 inches, which would be from 80 to 100 quarter-inch panels. This bundle is then placed in the press. The top and bottom press beds then form the other electrode. The plywood acts as a dielectric. Of course, we all know that presence of moisture in the dielectric facilitates the flow of electricity and reduces the efficiency of the



condenser if accumulation of electricity is the desired purpose.

As employed in this new hot press, however, it is not the accumulation, but the dissemination of electricity which is desired.

The phase of the condenser phenomenon which makes possible its use for plywood manufacture is the molecular distortion caused by the application of alternating voltage of high frequency which in turn generates molecular friction or heat.

### PROCESS DESCRIBED

Direct current does not agitate the molecules of the insulating medium, but merely holds them stationary and passes the medium in the form of a spark. For that reason alternating current is used for the setting of plywood, as proper setting demands adequate heat distribution over the entire panel.

The bundle of plywood with the electrode in the center is then compressed by the hydraulic press, the high frequency lead (four-inch copper pipe) is then connected to the center electrode by means of a multi-fingered clamp, a metal cage is lowered until it surrounds the bundle and electrode. This cage is used to prevent radiation and for protection of workmen. It is suspended by steel cables, actuated by a one-half horsepower motor. Then the electricity is turned on.

From five to 12 minutes are usually required for the bonding process, depending on two conditions; the type of glue used and the volume of wood in the bundle, not the dimensions nor shape of the sheets. The bundle is then pushed out of the press on rollers down the conveyor line for trimming and sanding operations.

Glues used in the plywood industry are in general two kinds. One is solidified by absorption of moisture into the wood, holding the plies together mechanically. This type, while physically strong, is not waterproof, as moisture will reliquefy the glue and permit the plies to separate. The other type, containing phenolresin materials, is chemically changed by heat to a form of bakelite that becomes a part of the wood, thoroughly binding the plies together. Plywood in which this type of glue is used is not affected by water. To maintain an even flow of power a series of controls are interposed whereby the desired temperature is attained. This temperature is usually between 160 and 180 degrees, but may vary, attaining as much as 300 degrees fahrenheit, this also depending upon the type of glue that is employed.

This temperature is well under the maximum temperature that wood can tolerate without becoming burned, charred, or blistered by steam pockets or surface-checked.

The company has two such presses, capable of bonding from 400,000 to 600,000 square feet of three-eighths-inch plywood every 24 hours. This figure also depends on the type of glue used.

Now let's get a mental picture of these two presses and the electrical equipment. That will enable me to give you a better description of the functions performed.

### ELABORATE ELECTRICAL CONTROLS

The presses, one with five by 10 beds, the other with five by 12 beds, are capable of exerting 450 and 540 tons pressure respectively and stand about 12 feet in height. They are placed end to end about six feet apart. In this space between the two presses is located the control cabinets, set side by side so that they can be operated efficiently by one operator. In these control cabinets are built the controls for the complete operation of the entire equipment, such as the protective cages, hydraulic presses, water cooling systems, air cooling systems, filament circuits, plate circuits, grid circuits, variacs, tuning equipment, coupling loops, timers and resets for the high voltage disconnect and primary circuit breakers. Located also in the control cabinets are meters and indicators for primary voltage, secondary R. F. voltage, plate current, grid current, secondary R. F. current, coupling loop positions, tuning positions and the pilots (16 in all) for vital points of operation and safety.

Placed directly above and measuring about 12 by 50 feet is built a platform on which the rest of the electrical equipment is located. A majority of the equipment is placed in metal-enclosed rooms constructed of 12 gauge metal welded to angle-iron framework. The reason for this is to prevent radiation and for the protection of personnel and equipment. There are three such rooms, measuring approximately 10 by 12 feet.

The center room, which is located over the control cabinets, is usually referred to as the rectifier room. To the right and the left of the rectifier room are Power Amplifier Rooms No. 1 and No. 2, located above their respective presses. The rectifier room equipment operates common to either unit. Located toward the extreme end of each of the power amplifier rooms are the driver cabinets where the first step toward high frequency is undergone.

To the extreme left of all this equipment we set the power panel. Placed on this power panel are 138 relays, a multitude of disconnect switches, various primary voltage transformers, resistors and two 600 A. three-pole safety switches on the main feeders. (six-750,000 C M conductors.)

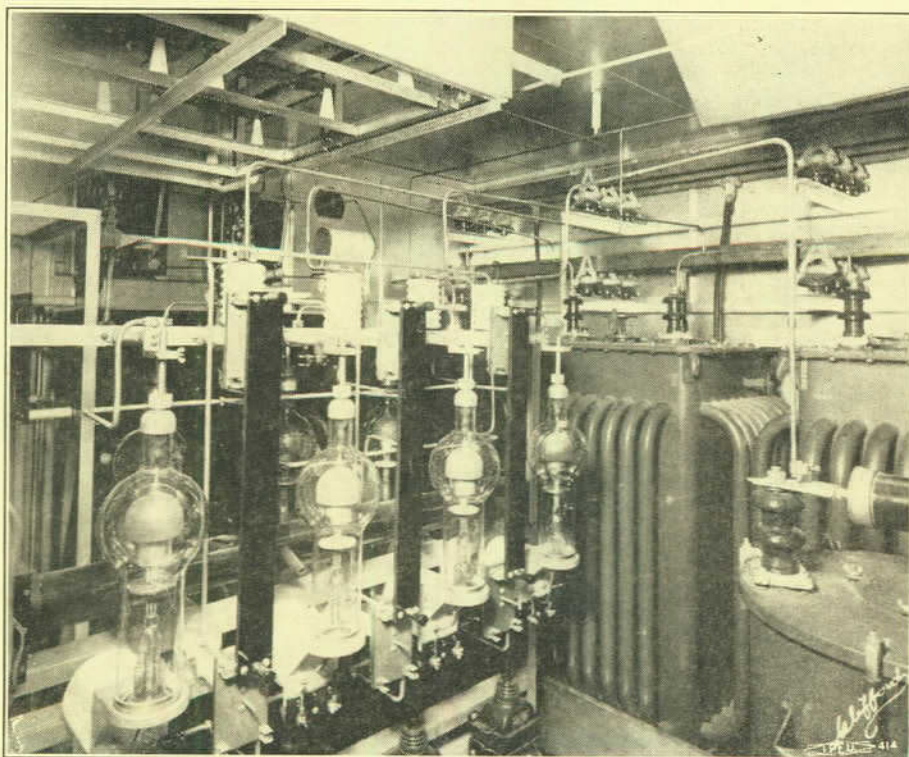
### POWER PLANT DETAILS

The power supply (440 V) is generated at the plant. Primary voltages of 110 V, 220 V, and 440 V are all used on the various controls and motors.

Primary feeders are run from the safety switches to the primary circuit breakers and from there to the transformers. The secondary side of the transformers is then carried to the mercury-vapor rectifiers (seven in all) which convert the 700 K. W. input of alternating current into direct current.

In this form it passes through a direct current filter and from there into the power amplifier rooms. In each of these power amplifier rooms are located a number of condensers; the largest one being constructed of 10 copper plates three feet in diameter, standing eight feet in height, a bias rectifier, a tuning loop and a coupling loop which is made

(Continued on page 151)



Rectifier Room, showing rectifier tubes, transformers, filter, resistors and the high voltage disconnects in the background.



# RUBBER in Building Wire

## Trivial, Research Reveals

*Suggestion that rubber can be saved if the National Electrical Code and City ordinances are cancelled out is reduced to absurdity by these figures.*

**T**HE following data, information and recommendations gathered by regular agencies in the industry throws light on the problem of conservation of rubber and the use of electrical conductors and cables in connection with war production program.

First—Total estimated rubber consumption, year 1941, in the United States, for all purposes, 800,000 tons.

Second—Total footage 600-volt building wire and cable, including wire for armored cable, non-metallic sheathed cable, service entrance cable, lead-covered cables, year 1941, approximate footage, 4,053,000,000 feet.

Third—If this entire footage were made with Type RH rubber compound, crude rubber content would be approximately 14,850 tons.

Fourth—By adopting the 1937 National Electrical Code current carrying capacities for Type R wire, and eliminating Type RH, RHT, RP and RPT, crude rubber content would be approximately 4,500 tons.

Saving, 10,350 tons.

Fifth—Total footage Type S, SV, SJ and POSJ, all rubber cords, year 1941, approximate footage, 1,250,000,000 feet.

Crude rubber content approximately 1,136 tons.

This type rubber cord normally used on civilian domestic apparatus and appliances. Restrictions permit its use for war orders only.

If total footage building wires and cables made with RH compound, crude rubber requirement would be 1.86 per cent of estimated U. S. consumption for all purposes.

Total building wire if all footage were Type R, 0.56 per cent of estimated U. S. consumption for all purposes.

Various proposals have been advanced as further means of conserving rubber on electrical conductors, namely:

- (a) The use of varnished cambric, type VC.
- (b) The use of thermo plastic synthetic, type SN.
- (c) Removing insulation from neutral conductor, Type CNX.

### (a) TYPE "VC":

The use of varnished cambric as a substitute for rubber on building wires and cables may be increased somewhat on size No. 6 AWG and larger, provided its use is restricted to dry locations, unless it is provided with a lead sheath to exclude moisture. (Electricity and moisture

Only fifty-six hundredths of one per cent of total output needed to make wiring safe against hazards to life and property

just will not mix.) Its use on sizes smaller than No. 6 AWG presents manufacturing difficulties which might be overcome through research and development.

If the development were successful, equipment would have to be built. It would require at least two or three years to construct and install machinery for applying varnished cambric tapes as a sub-

stitute for the present mass production machinery now used for applying rubber compound insulation. No doubt additional equipment would also have to be constructed for the production of the additional varnished cambric tapes if its use became necessary.

The average cost of varnished cambric insulated wires, without lead sheath, is approximately 33 1/3 per cent higher than Type "R" rubber insulated wires.

### (b) TYPE "SN":

The use of thermo plastic synthetic as a substitute for rubber insulation on electrical conductors presents several problems. It being a thermo plastic material, it is affected by heat and cold. At low temperature it gets stiff and brittle and at high temperature it softens. Conductors very often become heated due to overload.

Should it be necessary to use this material it would require at least one to two years to build and install machinery to substitute this material for the present mass production machinery now used for Type R rubber compound.

(Continued on page 156)



Wiring which won't resist normal wear and tear of time, air and rodents is no material for wartime production.



# Adjusting ELECTRICAL STANDARDS to War

**W**HETHER the national electrical standards which have been developed over a period of 25 years are to remain in effect during the present war period is to be determined during the next 30 days in Washington. A sharp controversy had developed which is strongly dividing the electrical industry into two camps and is destined to leave considerable debris in its wake. As has been reported in this publication recently, representations were made to the OPM by certain representatives of utilities and certain manufacturing interests to nullify the National Electrical Code by executive order. This proposal has never been accepted by OPM or the War Production Board, but the controversy still goes forward gathering adherence from this government department and that. One of the most outspoken proponents of the bare neutral system is Col. J. C. Damon, Office of Undersecretary of War. Col. Damon takes the position now that the grounded system as expressed by the National Electrical Code has been bad in the electrical industry in the past 25 years and that the bare conductor system is the only good system and this is the time to put it into effect. However, after Col. Damon made his impassioned speech for bare neutral a vote in the committee indicated that the majority of engineers and experts assembled did not agree with him.

## COMMITTEE TO RECOMMEND

Mr. Lewis Jones of the War Production Board has been made chairman of the committee charged with responsibility of making recommendations for wiring systems appropo to temporary buildings and all war housing. The members of this committee are as follows:

William L. Bach, Public Buildings Administration  
 Arthur J. Buckley, Office of Chief of Engineers  
 Claude R. Engle, Jr., Federal Security Agency  
 A. R. Chevney, Post Office Department  
 F. J. Muller, Public Buildings Administration  
 S. Meyrowitz, Civilian Supply  
 H. R. Richardson, War Production Board  
 E. F. Pierson, War Production Board  
 Major J. J. Shoemaker, Office of Chief of Engineers  
 L. E. Barrow, National Bureau of Standards  
 N. F. Harriman, Federal Securities and Exchange Commission  
 O. W. Dexter, Navy Department  
 H. B. Zackrisson, Office of Chief of Engineers

## Sharp controversy on big scale continues in Washington. New committee appointed

A. Fox, War Production Board  
 T. V. Ward, D. C. Government  
 W. S. Jones, Navy Department  
 L. A. Sharp, U. S. Housing Authority  
 J. T. Kemp, War Production Board  
 Clyde Davis, War Production Board  
 F. A. Behart, Office of Chief of Engineers  
 Lt. Col. J. C. Damon, Office of Undersecretary of War  
 Lt. Col. L. P. Richi, Office of Undersecretary of War  
 E. C. Gauvreau, Procurement Division  
 E. W. Ely, National Bureau of Standards

As a result of the first stormy meeting of this committee a sub-committee has been appointed as follows:

L. Alan Sharp, Chairman  
 Lewis Jones  
 L. E. Barrow  
 J. C. Damon  
 F. J. Muller  
 E. F. Pierson

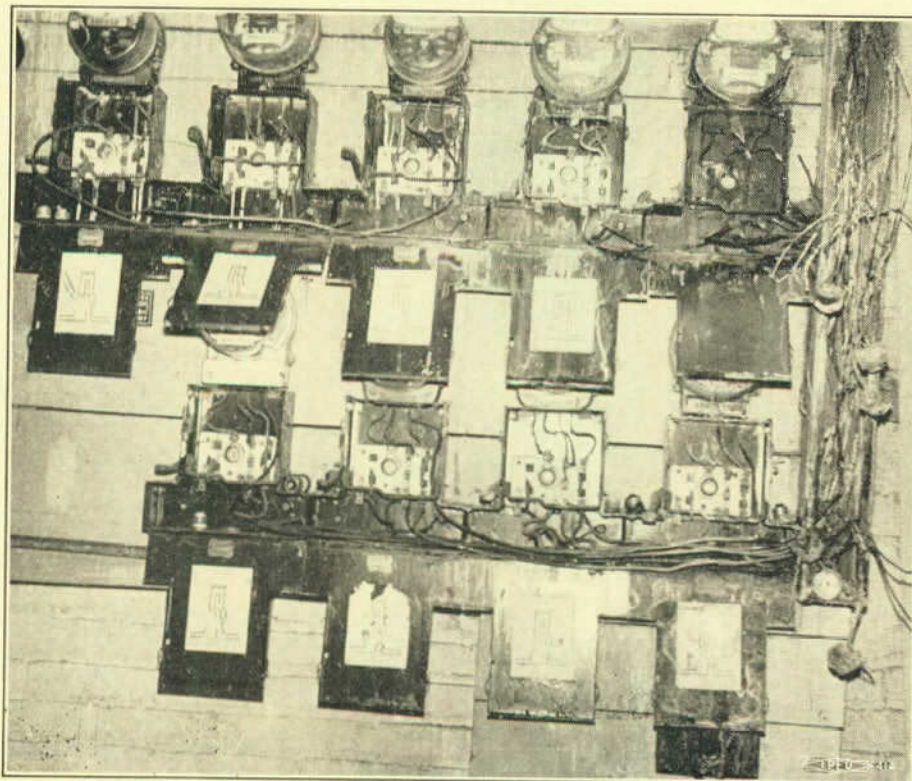
J. J. Shoemaker  
 T. V. Ward

## INVITES INDUSTRY ADVICE

Mr. Sharp, an electrical engineer of the U. S. Housing Authority, as chairman of this committee will welcome any information that can throw light on the present controversy. Mr. Sharp will be glad to have sections of the electrical industry file any factual information, any briefs, authentic data in condensed form on conservation of strategic materials, tools, dies, and production facilities, stocks and availability of materials, safety to life and property, ultimate effect on peace-time standards, and installation rules for new wiring methods so that the sub-committee can arrive at sound and lasting decisions and take recommendations back to the parent committee.

The present controversy is one well known to the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It has been rocking the electrical industry for the last four years. Some three years ago the Edison Electric Institute, representing a certain number of utilities, made proposals to the International Association of Electrical Inspectors looking toward the adoption of bare neutral. This question was debated in the trade publications of the industry and the sectional meetings of the inspectors' association. It finally came to a head in the meeting of the Electrical Committee, December 1939, with an adverse vote against bare neutral and this system of grounding. When this discussion was going forward in the electrical industry Dr. M. G. Lloyd, now deceased, of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, made a

(Continued on page 151)



WIRING LIKE THIS IS NOT GOOD IN PEACE TIME, OR WAR TIME



# BUSINESS MAN'S ATTITUDE

## *Analyzed by Business Man*

*This article is written by a business man who has had long experience in hiring men and dealing with unions. His conclusions are worthy of wide attention.*

**M**ORE than once I have noted in your columns the constructive thought that labor must be brought into the job of winning the war as an equal partner, convinced that it has as much of a stake in the fight as the boss. I think you are on the right track there. The idea that cooperation of an unstinted kind can be had by continued appeals to abstract emotions like patriotism, or by inciting fear of the consequences of defeat, falls short of the best we can do.

I believe you will agree with me that to get this kind of partnership feeling in the effort, both sides will have to be convinced that neither is trying to use the war to get an advantage over the other.

To disabuse the mind of labor on that point is largely the job of the administration. I think it is trying to do it. If prices can be kept from running too far ahead of wages and if all union busting is stopped, I believe labor will lose any distrust it may have. Even the imperfect measures of the past war produced a very zealous frame of mind. When practically every workingman's family has some member in the armed forces, the idea of labor's partnership in the war is not hard to get over.

### CLINGING TO RESENTMENT

But what about the business man? That is a harder nut to crack. The business man is still suffering from a hang-over of hating Roosevelt. Unjustified as this feeling is, it is not surprising. The average business man looks upon the Wagner Act as a monstrous usurpation of power by labor using government and political power to grab rights and privileges to which labor is not entitled. This resentment springs from misconception of the history of the country and of business and of labor, but that misconception is not the fault of the business man especially. Our history has never been taught to the people except in garbled fashion. For this lawyers are probably mainly responsible, but all that is water over the dam. What I am driving at is that I think you have an opportunity by some judicious writing to clear up a lot of popular misunderstanding that is shared by business men.

This idea, long in the back of my mind, struck me very forcibly on the recent celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights in the federal Constitution. In all that was written and said on that occasion I noted nothing about the respective relation of corporations

### Large employer shows benefits of national labor legislation

and labor unions to the rights secured by the document we were praising. I have here jotted down a few observations that I believe history will justify. As to that I put it up to you. You know or can easily verify the true facts by some elementary research. If I am right in the following statements, is this not a theme upon which you can touch occasionally in your columns with good effect?

### WAGNER ACT AN EQUALIZER

Practically all that the Wagner Act does is to give to organizations of labor, rights and privileges long since accorded to corporations by decisions of the courts. The Bill of Rights recited rights of citizens, that is men and women, natural people. The men who wrote it and the men who adopted it knew nothing of the modern business corporation or the labor union. The few corporations that existed then were chartered by legislative bodies and were considered to be, in effect, branches of the government such as we have today in TVA. Labor unionism was then classed as criminal conspiracy. As times and conditions changed and the corporation developed to make and sell goods, it began to assert the same rights that were guaranteed to natural men and women, especially as respects the protection of property. This began a long time ago, my lawyer friends tell me. Railroad companies were going to federal courts for such protection nearly 100 years ago, and insurance companies also. But it was not until about 55 years ago, I am told, that the U. S. Supreme Court began to treat private corporations as "persons" and also as "citizens" in such cases. From that time on, the injunction business began to pick up. Turning to the labor union, we find that the A. F. of L. had been organized only nine years, when the anti-trust law was passed, and it was not so many years afterward that it was found that this law, passed to restrain the corporations in 1890 after they had not only assumed full constitutional rights as natural persons but were also dominating the country, applied with equal force to labor unions.

Congress in 1910 attempted to exempt labor unions from the

anti-trust law, after the Supreme Court had emasculated the law so far as it applied to corporations in the steel trust case. But only recently we have had Thurman Arnold trying to evade that action of Congress, so far as labor is concerned.

### "UNION BUSTING" DEPLORED

When finally in the Wagner Act it was attempted by law to give to labor unions a few of the rights long before taken over by corporations, we had screams from editors, lawyers and business men. And probably the majority of people think this is a justified resentment and that the Wagner Act takes rights away from citizens instead of conferring rights upon citizens in labor unions to match in a small way the rights of citizens organized to control corporations.

I think we have a case here where the failure of a people to study the history of their country can produce grave evils and dangers for their country.

There was recently a startling example of this danger in Hawaii. I doubt the wisdom of stirring up racial strife by recalling the long labor history of Hawaii and the West Coast, in which the importation of coolie labor to break or keep out unions on land and sea has been a most deplorable feature. But seeing that the Pearl Harbor disaster was so largely an "inside job," it is probably pertinent to call attention to the fact that the employment of Japanese labor on defense works was part of the old union-busting campaign of some employers.



BUSINESS MAN? HOW IS HE THINKING?



Philip Green, a member of the I. B. E. W., an electrical engineer, is charged with responsibility of teaching men in the electrical art. He has been successful in a government agency where skill is essential to national defense. This is the first of several articles.

THE control circuit conductors used in the internal wiring of a controller should be designated for reference purposes by consecutive numbers. The use for this purpose of the number 0 (zero) which may be mistaken for the letter "O" should be avoided. The same number should be applied to all parts and branches of a conductor up to the point where that conductor enters some electrical device. If one wire is joined to a second wire by being attached to the same terminal or supporting stud, it should be considered that the circuit is not broken or terminated, and both wires should be designated by the same conductor number. If, on the other hand, a single wire is connected to the terminal stud of some electrical device, the wire is considered terminated at the stud and the conductor connected to the other side of the device should have a different conductor number.

### TERMINAL MARKINGS

The external terminals on any piece of electrical apparatus may be classified as control circuit terminals and main circuit terminals. Control circuit terminals should be designated by numbers which in each case should be the same as the number of the internal connection attached to the terminal. Main circuit terminals should be designated by a capital letter and a subscript number. The following standardized main circuit terminal markings have been extracted from the ASA publication C-6, "Rotation, Connections, and Terminal Markings For Electric Power Apparatus." These markings are to be used for terminals to which connection must be made from outside circuits or from auxiliary devices which must be disconnected for shipment. They are not intended to be used for internal connections.

### ROTATING APPARATUS

(Exclusive of Railway Motors)

Booster Field -----BF<sub>1</sub>, BF<sub>2</sub>  
 Brake -----B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>3</sub>, etc.  
 Brush on Commutator (Armature)  
     A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>3</sub>, etc.  
 \*Brush on Collector Ring (Except  
   d-c field) -----M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>2</sub>, M<sub>3</sub>, etc.  
 Field (Commutating) -----C<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>  
 Field (Series) -----S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>2</sub>  
 Field (Shunt) -----F<sub>1</sub>, F<sub>2</sub>  
 Line -----L<sub>1</sub>, L<sub>2</sub>, L<sub>3</sub>, etc.  
 Resistance (Armature) --R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, etc.  
 Resistance (Shunt Field) -V<sub>1</sub>, V<sub>2</sub>, V<sub>3</sub>, etc.  
 \*Stator -----T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub>, T<sub>3</sub>, etc.  
 Equalizing Lead ----- (equality sign)  
 Neutral Connection ---Terminal letter  
                                   with subscript numeral 0

On a d-c machine, when an armature lead passes through the commutating,

\*For alternating current only.

# Refresh Your Memory on TERMINAL MARKINGS

By PHILIP GREEN, Panama Canal, Apprentice Coordinator

Here is authentic guidance in all-important art of reading technical lines accurately

compensating, or series field or any combination of these fields before being brought out for connection to the external circuit, the terminal marking of this lead shall be an "A," provided all internal connections are permanently made and that no parallel circuit, such as an equalizer, is also brought out for connection to the external circuit. If parallel circuits are brought out, the one used as an equalizer should be marked with an equality sign thus = and all other leads not used as equalizers shall be marked with the letter or letters designated for the winding or windings to which the leads are connected.

### TRANSFORMERS

Winding Identification	Lead Markings	Winding Designation
Winding No. 1	H <sub>1</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> , H <sub>3</sub> , etc.	H Winding
Winding No. 2	X <sub>1</sub> , X <sub>2</sub> , X <sub>3</sub> , etc.	X Winding
Winding No. 3	Y <sub>1</sub> , Y <sub>2</sub> , Y <sub>3</sub> , etc.	Y Winding
Winding No. 4	Z <sub>1</sub> , Z <sub>2</sub> , Z <sub>3</sub> , etc.	Z Winding

### RAILWAY MOTORS

Armature (connected to brush holder) -----A  
 Armature (connected to brush holder or to commutating pole) --AA  
 Main Field -----F, FF

Field Control Lead -----M  
 Additional Field Control Lead ----MM  
 Commutating field windings when not permanently connected to the armature, the external leads will be marked -----C, CC  
 Compensating field -----D, DD

All of the above markings, except those intended for use in connection with railway motors, consist of a capital letter and a subscript number. The letter indicates the character or function of the winding to which the terminal is connected.

When used in connection with d. c. or single phase a. c. equipment the subscript number indicates the relative polarity of the connection or the relative position on the winding of the tap to which the terminal is connected. When used in connection with polyphase equipment the subscript numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., indicate the phase succession or phase sequence of the voltages at the terminals.

The subscript 0 (zero) is used to designate the neutral connection of a device.

When used in connection with the letter "T" to designate the terminals of a. c. generators or motors, the subscript numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., indicate the order of the phase succession, or the phase sequence of the voltages at the terminals with the machine operating in the standard direction of rotation. This standard direction of rotation for alternating cur-

(Continued on page 168)

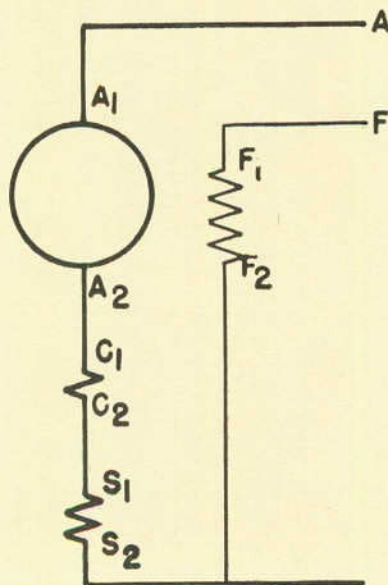


Fig. 1a—Motor Connections for Standard Counter-clockwise Rotation

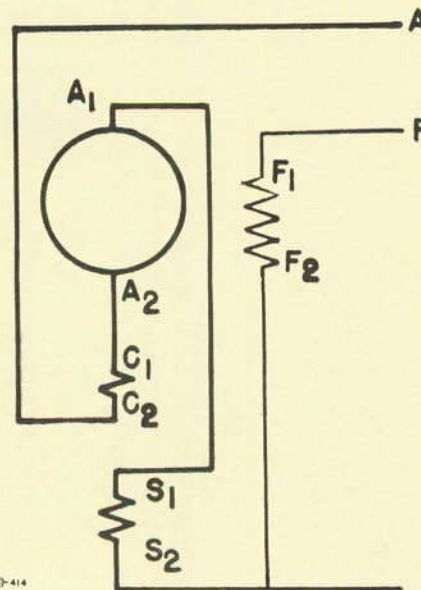


Fig. 1b—Motor Connections for Reverse of Clockwise Rotation.



# Souls of Little People

## After PEARL HARBOR

By THOMAS E. MURPHY, U. S. Employment Service

**M**ORE than 500 men stormed the Bridgeport office of the U. S. Employment Service the other day looking for jobs. They weren't after big money, either—their attitude was serious and determined, as they stepped up to the interviewer and said, "I want a job at Pearl Harbor."

They came in response to the plea by the U. S. Navy for skilled artisans to help rebuild and expand that far outpost in the Pacific. Nearly all of them already had good jobs, paying better money than they could hope to get at Pearl Harbor.

They came for a variety of reasons, but principally because they wanted to help.

One grim-faced man had a telegram clutched in his hand, as he said gruffly to the interviewer, "I'm going to Pearl Harbor and I'm telling you now, if you don't send me—I'm getting there anyway, even if I have to stowaway!"

The interviewer glanced at the telegram and read a message from the War Department, "We regret to inform you that your son has been wounded in action in Manila."

Another, a battle-scarred veteran—with a background of seven enlistments—28 years of service, bemoaned his fate.

### U. S. Employment Service feels pulse of workers who throng local offices to enlist for Hawaiian service

"They won't let me join up—say I'm too old. But I'm not too old to work."

#### NOT FOR PROFIT

In the opinion of George H. Stone, manager of the local office, the quality of these applicants for work at Pearl Harbor was superior to that seen in many months. "Almost all of these men are already employed in good jobs. They were obviously not looking for profit for themselves. We thought if we had a few dozen applicants we'd be doing well—and there were more than 300 who came in between 4:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. alone!"

One middle aged Polish lady wrote in—her son was in the Navy and now stationed in the Far East. "I want a job as a cook at Pearl Harbor," she said. "I'll break up my home and store my furniture if you'll let me go. Only—I must take my dog with me. I will pay his fare if you let me go."

A seat behind an employment interviewer's desk is, any day, a ringside seat at the spectacle of people striving, people trying to earn a living. But now it's more than that. It's a peek into the souls of the little people who keep the wheels going; who want, in their earnest, unspectacular way, to help.

You see it in the face of the little Italian shoe repair man who hurries down at seven o'clock Thursday night to register for a job, a quick washing after supper failing to remove the dark stains of his daily work from scarred and hard-bitten hands. He's small, sincere, and the top joint is missing from two of his fingers. He makes out his application and the interviewer says (just to try his mettle), "So you want a job in a war industry—After big money, I suppose?"

The man's face clouds over and he says, "Honest, mister. It ain't that. It's just that I want to help. I'm kind of good 'round machinery and it seems kind of silly to be repairing shoes when I could be doing a real job."

#### WHO SAID "COMPLACENT"?

Then, as if to corroborate his statement, he adds, "I've got a wife, two kids. I've got a job." He holds up his trigger finger. "That's gone, too. Now, do you believe I want to be useful—and not just look for big money in defense?"

The man behind him, a hoary-headed Irishman, whose big grin and lively eyes discount the white hairs—He is more articulate and grins into the face of the interviewer.

"I want a chance to help lick the damned 'haythen' Japs," he says, loudly. "Give me a chance to do some work. To hell with my social security—I want a job."

That's just an inkling, a very slight inkling, of the way Connecticut men and women have responded to the call for people to make guns and machines of war—trained people, skilled people. There are a lot of skilled people using their talents and skills now in nonessentials who could be producing guns, planes—even new machines of war. These are the people who have been making the frosting on the cake of living with intricate machinery and who have been asked to register so that those skills could be used to make the sinews of modern warfare. Why make a toaster when a torpedo is needed?

A few nights ago a motorist ran out of gasoline, walked to a nearby gasoline station and, as he entered, heard the radio saying, "If you can't hold a gun in your hands, you can spit on your hands and get to work in a defense industry. The Battle of the Pacific may be won at a turret lathe."

A half hour later he was registering for employment at the U. S. Employment office. An expert mechanic, he had a fully equipped machine shop in his cellar. He made and sold novelties.

He told the employment interviewer, "I suddenly realized how silly it was to be making breadboards and things like that when I could be turning out guns."

(Continued on page 158)



Courtesy PWA

Workers like these went instantly to the work front at Pearl Harbor.



# VOYAGEURS *Go Forward* on INDIAN TRAIL

By SHAPPIE

FATHER BRABONNE motioned to us, and as we knelt humbly down he offered up a little prayer of thanksgiving to the Almighty for His Divine protection of us through the storm. It takes some startling manifestation of the forces of nature, such as we had just passed through, to make us realize what insignificant little atoms we are in this great universe, and what the immeasurable majesty and power of the Divine Creator, who formed this great globe on which we live, and sent it whirling around in space, must be. Something of this Jules and I felt as we knelt there on that rocky floor. Our clothes were soaking wet from the icy downpour, and we were chilled to the bone by the cold wind, so we lost no time in starting a roaring fire from the debris of wood scattered thickly around. We unloaded the canoe, turned it upside down to drain it, while Jules opened his pack and brought out the flask Tony had presented him with.

"Tony's med'cine for not ketch col'," he said. We each took a good swig of it and that sent the blood coursing through our veins and drove away the chill. We made seats around the fire and a cloud of steam arose as we begun to dry out. I opened the box Madame had given me. There must have been a lot of sandwiches left over from the dance, for the box was packed full. Jules let out a shout of joy when he saw them and was reaching for one when

Tale of  
bloody massacre told amid  
wreckage of storm heightens  
sense of adventure as travel-  
lers follow the perilous path-  
way of river

Father Brabonne held up his hand, and said,

"You forgot something, Jules."

"I is forget you is here, F'ader." Father Brabonne smiled, and said, "Even if I wasn't here, Jules, you shouldn't forget, you know."

## BREAD IN WILDERNESS

"More peas in mah shoes," murmured Jules. Father Brabonne asked a short blessing and then we fell to. By the time we had disposed of the contents of the box, down to the last morsel, we felt at peace with the world. Father Brabonne produced a pipe and tobacco and we followed suit. After we had smoked a few minutes in silence, Father Brabonne said,

"What a vast, beautiful, and wonderful heritage this Quebec of ours is, yet in few lands has the face of nature been so terribly ravaged, not only by numerous earthquakes, but by warfare. According to records, the worst of these earthquakes

began on February 5, 1663, and did not end until midsummer. What memories the mighty St. Lawrence River could conjure up of the days when on its bosom were borne great armadas of fierce warriors bent on exterminating tribal enemies. Later on these warring tribes entered into the terrible border warfare, when the soldiers of England and France strove for supremacy. It was not until after the Peace of 1763 had been declared that the hardy pioneers could sleep free from the harrowing dread of fire and sword.

"The Jesuits were among the first to venture among the savage tribes; though they knew that torture and death at the stake in many cases awaited them, yet, in their zeal to carry the Cross among the heathen, they gave no thought to their own safety. History has this to say of them, 'Not a cape was turned, not a river entered, but a Jesuit in sandalled feet led the way. They alone prevented the coureur du bois from adopting the Indian mode of life.' This very cavern, which has sheltered us, was once the scene of a bloody massacre.

## BLOOD-SOAKED GROUND

"A war party of Iroquois surprised another party of Micmacs who took refuge in this cave. Three times the Iroquois tried to enter by force and each time were repulsed, so they built a large fire at the entrance. As fast as the Micmacs were driven out they met death by the tomahawk and scalping knife. But some of the tribe had not been in this party, and they brought help from some of their kinsmen. They found and destroyed the Iroquois cache of provisions and their canoes. Forced to travel hundreds of miles through a strange country, and surrounded by wily enemies, not one of the Iroquois reached home."

"Bah gar!" said Jules. "If I is leev den

(Continued on page 160)



—Courtesy of Treasury Department, Section of Painting and Sculpture

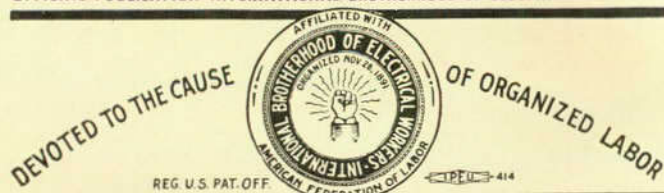
## PIONEERS, O PIONEERS

Painting "The Effect of the Mail on the Development of the Far West and South West" by Ward Lockwood



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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Washington, D. C., March, 1942

No. 3

**Labor and Cost of Living** Three schools of thought are developing around the question of wages and the cost of living. In the main, three groups are involved.

1. Certain employers and powerful employer associations
2. Government
3. Labor

The employers take the position that all regulations involving wages should be relaxed during war. This is, of course, a paradoxical position inasmuch as everything else is to be regulated including prices. The attitude of these employers is the old attitude of laissez faire, developed so disastrously 20 years ago, and does not need much attention. The attitude is carried forward by the die-hard employer associations with their anti-union bias, and certain mouthpieces in Congress.

The government's position is very much different and more complex. The government takes the position that the serious problem is the prevention of inflation. Inflation is a thief which steals dollars out of the pay envelopes of everyone who works. The government has good precedent for this in the case of the Civil War where the dollar came to be worth \$.32, and the first World War where the dollar came to be worth \$.48. The government also has precedent for action in England at the present period. The government wants to stabilize present conditions, indicating that undue wage increases will give employers only excuses to raise prices which will start the vicious spiral of inflation upward. The government also points out that consumers' goods must be greatly curtailed in order to get full war production, and there will not be consumers' goods to buy even if labor gets more money wages.

Labor's position in the main has been one demanding that wages keep pace with the rising cost of living. This would be fair if one could separate a normal rise in cost of living from inflationary rise, but this is impossible. If inflation should start to reach levels such as we had in the first World War, it would be impossible for wages to keep pace with this rise in cost of living.

Probably the most sober comment on this developing contest was made by the War Labor Board and signed by the A. F. of L. members on this board. This statement is as follows: "It is not in the interest of our war program to take any steps which will lower unreasonably our standards of living. On the other hand, labor, especially workers in the high-paid brackets, have no right to expect that they should receive wage increases during the war period which will enable them to keep day by day pace with upward changes in the cost of living. Labor, too, must make financial sacrifices in the interest of checking the menace of inflation. This war should not be the source of large financial profits for any American, be he employer, farmer, professional man or worker. We are at war and whoever seeks to take advantage of it for unreasonable or selfish financial gains, strikes a blow at sound war economy."

**War Expenditures** The vast expenditure for war laid out by the United States is appalling to the average citizen. He is likely to forget two things: (1) that we are a large country, almost twice as large in population as Germany and four times as large as England; (2) that we are telescoping our needed expenditures in a very short period of time. Germany certainly started to prepare for the present war at the close of the first World War. It has been estimated that the German war machine as we now know it cost \$200,000,000,000. It must also be remembered that this \$200,000,000,000 probably represents much more in actual return in goods than a similar sum spent by the United States, inasmuch as German workers are exploited and there are low labor costs in the German product. It has been estimated by careful writers that Germany spent in the years 1935-1939 four times as much as Great Britain and twice as much as Russia for war materials. It is only of recent date that the United States and Great Britain and the Allies combined will surpass expenditures of war production of the Axis.

**The Opposition** In a democracy, the opposition has a function to perform. That function is usually to act as a corrective upon the acts of the party in power. The theory is, power corrupts; no matter how sincerely the party in power may begin operations, in the end the party ends in corruption.

The opposition in the United States has been uncomfortable ever since it has been proved so lamentably wrong on isolation. Events have shown that the Administration had grasped completely the world sweep of the Axis program, and foresaw the complete danger to democracy and to this nation. Appeasement, as a policy, could no more have stopped the unwinding attack on this country than could a musket compete with a machine gun. The Nazi cry "Today Germany



belongs to us; tomorrow belongs the world" is not merely a marching song, but a world program. Nazism can be stopped only with the same degree of power, the same magnitude of armament and the same determination of will.

Having got off to a bad start, the opposition in the country continues to perform badly. It acts trivially. It carps and sneers. It attacks labor, hoping to embarrass the Administration through labor, giving no thought to danger to production. It misses the all-important fact that the United States is in danger and needs the devotion, the services, the best thought and skill of every citizen.

This is not a New Deal war, or a Republican war. It is world war with this nation's life at stake.

**International Fraternity** While war explodes at a dozen points on this shrinking planet, it is good to know that the International Federation of Trade Unions carries on. This organization was established through the instrumentality of Samuel Gompers at the close of the first Great War. It had its headquarters at one time in Berlin, then in Amsterdam, and then in Paris. It has now moved to London.

Its most recent Bulletin is of the same size and of the same ardent character as formerly. This Bulletin as of January, 1942, carries an extended notice of the International Labor Conference held last fall in New York. It reports the meeting of the Swedish Trade Union Congress in Stockholm and the American Federation of Labor meeting in Seattle. There are shorter notices from Colombia, Brazil, Finland and Belgium. Even reports come from Rumania and Hungary. The Bulletin still carries on an ardent war against fascism. This is no small achievement in a world as divided as the present world is. It suggests the vitality and integrity of the labor movement.

**Our Resources** Before Americans are through with this great war they are going to appreciate more and more the country in which they live. Fortunately for us the United States is rich in raw materials and, probably more fortunate, it is rich in untapped and unused raw materials. Not long ago Senator O'Mahoney pointed out to citizens of this nation that there are many raw materials which we have not even developed. He mentioned tungsten materials in the Rocky Mountain states. He pointed out that manganese is found in numerous places in the West. Chrome ore is also a product of the Rocky Mountains. Other materials found in the rich Rockies are potash and sodium carbonate. There are untapped sources of iron ore in Utah and Wyoming. Recent surveys by the U. S. Bureau of Mines by state geologists indicate a vast supply of untapped bauxite in South Dakota. They place the field as large as 30,000 square miles, and they declare that in some localities bauxite is to be found in shale 1,000 feet deep. Huge

cliffs containing the ore tower above the Missouri River, and it is believed that the river could supply the electric power needed to mine this bauxite. All this is heartening and perhaps it will indicate one of the gains to come out of this war for these United States.

**Fifth Columns** Speaking of fifth columns, we might take hope from a chapter or two taken from the history of the American Revolution. There was quite a fifth column of highly respectable people in that stirring period. Some of these were sincere persons; others were shallow, vain and mercenary. For example, the fuehrer of fifth columnists in New England was a friend of Paul Revere, and John and Samuel Adams. He, it was, who informed the British about the military stores hidden at Concord, and he, it was, who reported the secret fortification of Bunker Hill. Nice work. While his friend, Paul Revere, was racing to wake the minute men, the fuehrer was sending code messages to British generals. He was caught when his girl friend miscarried a cipher that fell into the hands of General Washington.

We had them then; and we have them now. We won then; and we will win now. Why? Because the great mass of American people are "right." They want decency, liberty and the right to live at peace. And they will fight for these rights.

**Are We Fat?** That citizen who said the other day, "Let the Japs have the Philippines, Pearl Harbor, and the Pacific; we ought not to be there," is fat. He is fat because he is thinking in terms of the immediate. If the United States got out of the Pacific, the Japs would not cease their attack on us. A member of the Japanese War Department told an audience in Tokio, made up of Germans and Italians, that Japan would destroy Great Britain and the United States, if it took 20 years. If the United States were not fighting in the Pacific, it would be fighting in Alaska, California and the Panama Canal Zone. The Philippines and Hawaii are but outposts, nerve-centers, which must be stilled, before the major attack on our shores comes.

If one looks at the present world struggle quietly, and from the point of view of labor and the common man, he will see a titanic contrast between men who have nothing, and men who have much. The Japs get little out of life. The Jap soldier lives on a few ounces of rice a day. He is a robot with no say-so in the operation of his government. The American gets much out of life. He has the highest standard of living in the world. He is a self-respecting citizen. Now the question is, will the Jap soldier, with nothing to live for, fight longer and better than the American, who has so much? Hitler and the Mikado are betting that the Americans will quit. That is what they mean by being fat. We are betting on the Americans. Just wait.





# Woman's Work

—EPU—414



## MAKE WAR ON WASTE IN YOUR HOME

By A WORKER'S WIFE

**T**HERE are many bumps and jolts on the road from a peace-time to a war-time economy. Consider this nation as a vehicle. It is being driven as fast as possible over a detour between two highways. The detour is rough, and the passengers—the people of the nation—are getting plenty of bumps. Some of them are screaming complaints. Most of them are sitting tight, saying,

"It's vitally important that we get on to the war production highway quickly. We want to win the war and win it quickly. If I were to complain, it might cause the driver to slow down. And my discomforts are really very trivial. There's no place in the world I could be better off than right here."

We are converting our industries, which were capable of producing a superabundance of consumer goods, to produce huge quantities of the weapons of war. Our farm production is urged to expand, but we must share our surplus with other nations. And consumer psychology must be changed from the wasteful habits of abundance to the thrift of scarcity. No country ever had so much to waste as we have had, therefore what can be accomplished by learning thrift is simply enormous.

Our main scarcities will be in rubber and metals, both of which are needed for war production. The battle in the Pacific has caused some irreplaceable losses in our normal rubber supply. The military has first call on new rubber. Allotments will be made for some civilian needs, but new tires for civilians are out of the question for some time to come.

You can help to win the war right in your own home, by conserving materials and manufactured goods. We must get along with a smaller production of civilian goods, so learn how to make what you have last longer. Conservation of supplies will help to prevent shortages.

You can help by collecting waste paper, metal and rubber in your home. These should be turned over to your local salvage committee or to some organization, such as the Salvation Army, which has the facilities for collecting and selling junk. Waste paper is shredded and used for packing, or is reworked for cartons; both are needed for packing munitions. Stack papers neatly, in a clean place; when a quantity accumulates, tie in bundles. Save magazines, boxes, all kinds of paper.

Keep a special box or basket for col-

lections of metal and rubber. Don't save tin cans. They are not wanted except in a few places where a special use has been found for them. Do save all articles made of copper, lead, iron, steel, in fact any metal which is not tinned. These will help make up shortages.

Save household rags for the salvage collector. These may be used as is for wiping and cleaning operations, but a good deal will find its way back into clothing materials. The armed forces will take a large proportion of the wool production. The civilian's "woolens" will contain rayon, cotton, re-used wool as well as new wool. If you have been paying attention to fabric labeling, you know that most materials and blankets on the market right now aren't pure wool, but wearing quality and appearance aren't appreciably reduced.

The inflammable accumulations of junk in attics, basements and closets should be removed as a precaution against fire, so when you are doing your spring cleaning make a particular effort this year to get rid of everything you have no use for. Don't burn or destroy it, turn it over to a salvage collector and the available supply will be increased to benefit yourself and others.

Worn-out clothing should be stripped of buttons and zippers before turning it in. Pearl supplies from the East are cut off by war. Plastics are being used in war production. Metal zippers soon will be off the market. You can use the buttons and zippers you save in making or repairing clothing at home.

Take good care of brushes, particularly paint brushes. Hog bristles are imported from China and because of shipping difficulties there will be a shortage. Only paint brushes made for the Army and Navy may be made entirely of hog bristle. Brushes for civilians will have to be made of 45 per cent substitute fibers. So if you use a paint brush, clean it promptly.

Instead of complaining about the sugar shortage, voluntarily ration yourself to the smallest possible quantity of it. Your health and possibly your appearance will be improved by substituting fresh, canned or dried fruits, with their natural sweetness, for desserts made with sugar. Hoarding is shameful. Sugar is a material of war—it is used to make industrial alcohol. Here again are shipping difficulties, because of submarines along the East Coast the normal supply from Cuba is not coming in. Let's use as

little as we can so that Uncle Sam can have more.

Remaining stocks of raw silk will be taken for war use. Nylon also is needed for the Army and Navy. Cotton and rayon hose will soon be fashionable as an emblem of patriotism. Here are some tips on making your hose last longer. Be sure to get the right size and length of leg. Garter runs can be cut to a minimum by buying hose of the proper length. The proper foot size will bring the heel and toe reinforcements where they belong, at the points of greatest wear. Wash your stockings as soon as possible after taking them off, using flake soap, rinse well, but don't put them on the radiator to dry, as this makes the fibers brittle.

Check over your water faucets and if any are habitual drippers, get the man of the house to replace the washers. A dripping faucet can run off many gallons of water, and this is a needless waste, particularly if it's hot water, since fuel was consumed in heating it.

Vitamin pills are tiny things, but we are asked not to waste them. The main sources of fish liver oils, used in making Vitamin A and D concentrates, were Norway and Japan. Naturally we aren't getting any from Japan any more, and the nazis are looting Norway. Yes, there are sources nearer home, but in order that those who really need vitamin concentrates shall have them, indiscriminate use of these must be discouraged. Many people have been wasting their money on self-prescribed doses. If your body is adequately nourished, a vitamin pill is of no further advantage. If you believe you have a nutritional deficiency, get a doctor to advise you on the particular concentrate and dose you should have. Better still, adopt the rules of good nutrition and you will not need concentrates.

Household grease will soon be on the salvage list. Start in now with a big covered can, saving bacon and sausage grease, scraps of fat, etc. These will be collected and rendered down for the glycerine content needed for war production. Don't worry about the soap supply, though. There will be plenty of soap, as a sort of by-product to glycerine production, but it will contain less glycerine than the soap we get now.

My neighbor makes her own laundry soap from drippings collected in homes in this neighborhood. It comes out as

(Continued on page 157)



## Women's Auxiliary

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18,  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The women's auxiliary to L. U. No. B-18 held its first meeting of the year on Thursday evening, January 22, at 319 South Spring Street, the new president, Veva Frizelle, presiding.

After the transaction of the regular routine business the president filled the appointive offices as follows: Parliamentarian, Ida O. Davis; hostesses, Mildred Sisson and Kathleen Simmonds; press secretary, Edith Gahagan. Hester Smith was named chairman of the sunshine committee with Cora Ohlman as associate.

First Vice President Elna Koepke selected Sisters Sisson and Adrian as her helpers on the social committee and Second Vice President Gertrude Jansen named Sisters Winslow and Fielding as her assistants on the ways and means committee.

Sister Smith, with Sister Ohlman as assistant, was appointed chairman on the committee for the military unit. A box has been placed in the business office at Third and Spring Streets, into which articles for the men in the armed service may be dropped. There are many inexpensive articles which would no doubt be appreciated by those deprived of the comforts of home.

The auxiliary asks its members to save their newspapers. Sister Jansen will collect them when notified and dispose of them for the benefit of the auxiliary's government aid fund.

Refreshments will continue to be served at the close of the business meetings. Members will not be asked to donate but a plan formerly adopted will be followed by which the auxiliary will pay for the refreshments.

The social meeting for January was omitted. The February social was held at the home of Sister Smith, 1477 West Twentieth Street, on Wednesday, February 11. The afternoon was spent in sewing for the Red Cross, and a number of crib blankets were made ready for use.

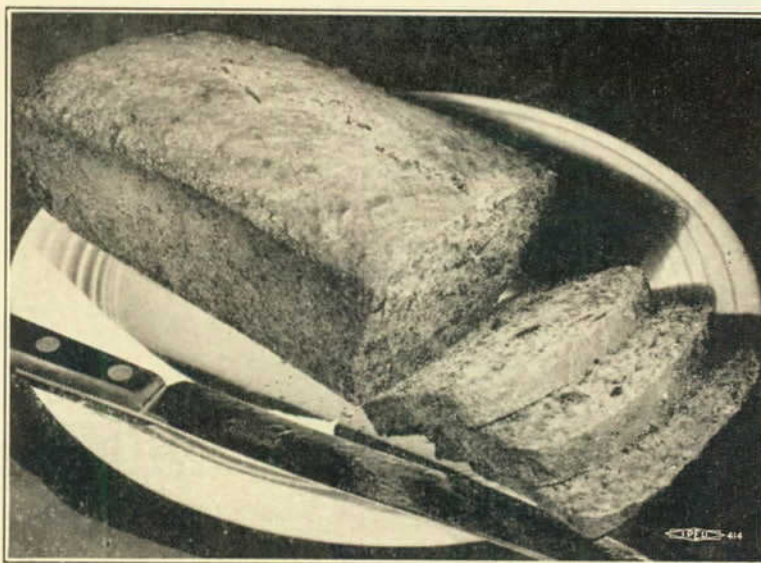
The social committee, with First Vice President Elna Koepke in charge, and her assistants, Helen Adrian and Mildred Sisson, served a delicious lunch to which ample justice was done. Sister Koepke has had much experience in the culinary arts and the Auxiliary is fortunate in having her efficient services in connection with the social committee.

A drawing was held, the one drawing the lucky number to be the recipient of a prize package already prepared. Helen Adrian, having an inexplicable affinity for lucky numbers, was the fortunate person.

Those enjoying this pleasant day were Sisters Smith, Sisson, Frizelle, Winslow, Jansen, Koepke, Heywood, Ohlman, Adrian, Underwood and Gahagan.

The next business meeting will be held on Thursday evening, February 26, 8 p. m., at 319 South Spring Street. All members are urged to come and add to the good attendance with which the first meeting of the year started.

EDITH C. GAHAGAN,  
3629 Atlantic St. Press Secretary.



## HONEY TO THE RESCUE

By SALLY LUNN

If you're torn between two desires—a patriotic resolve to cut down the use of sugar, and a human hankering to keep the cookie jar full of goodies, these recipes are especially for you. Matter of fact, honey is an improvement on sugar, because cookies and cakes made with it will stay moist for as long as three weeks.

### HONEY DROP CAKES

Cream  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup shortening. Mix 1 beaten egg with  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup honey and 2 tablespoons milk. Add 1 cup chopped nuts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped dates, figs or other dried fruit, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped citron or pineapple to 2 cups sifted flour, resifted with 2 teaspoons baking powder and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt. Add alternately with the liquid to the butter. Drop by small spoonfuls on a greased baking sheet and bake in a moderately hot oven, 375 degrees, for about 10 minutes.

\* \* \*

### HONEY WINE DROP CAKES

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening	$3\frac{1}{4}$ cups cake flour
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
2 eggs	1 tsp. baking soda
Grated rind $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup chopped wal-nut meats
2 tblsp. lemon juice	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup honey
	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup domestic Sherry

Jelly or preserves

There's a little sugar in this recipe, but it makes a lot of cookies.

Stir the shortening until creamy. Beat in the sugar, the egg yolks and the lemon rind and juice. Sift together the flour, salt and soda. Stir in the chopped nut meats. Add alternately to the first mixture with

the honey and Sherry. Fold in the egg whites, whipped stiff. Drop by a teaspoon onto an oiled cookie sheet or inverted baking pan, keeping the cakes two inches apart. Decorate each cake with a nutmeat or a dab of jelly or preserves in the center. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, for about 12 minutes.

### HONEY DATE NUT BREAD

1 cup dates	1 egg
1 cup boiling water	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour
2 tblsp. shortening	1 cup nuts
1 cup honey	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt
	2 tsp. baking powder

Cut dates in small pieces. Cook in the water until they are done. Mix until thick. Cool. Cream honey and shortening. Add beaten egg and date mixture and nuts. Sift together dry ingredients and add. Bake in moderate oven, 325 degrees, for one hour and 20 minutes.

Slice and spread with cream cheese or butter for a "dessert sandwich."

### MOLASSES CUSTARD

Molasses is a good sweetener, too, and it is rich in the valuable minerals, calcium and iron.

2 cups milk	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup molasses
3 eggs	$\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt
	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla

Scald milk. Beat eggs, molasses, salt and vanilla together. Gradually stir in the hot milk. Pour into custard cups and place cups in a pan of hot water. Bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes, or until firm.





# Correspondence

—LFEU— 414



L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.  
Editor:

Please publish the following contribution of Brother Frederick V. Eich, an officer of our educational committee:

The newspapers of the nation are fairly "busting" themselves exhorting everyone to get "behind the men behind the gun." Then they proceed to whitewash anti-labor employers and anti-New Deal members of Congress that are doing their best to use the dire need of war munitions to sabotage anything and everything that has been accomplished to interfere with their unholy desire to exploit the working man. Certain members of Congress seem determined to stop at nothing in their efforts to wreck social security and labor laws that protect the working man, while the employers that use these Congressmen for "Charley McCarthys" are hamstringing production of war material by refusing to cooperate with government agencies specially appointed to eliminate delays caused by the employers' refusal to recognize the legally-designated bargaining representatives of their employees when difficulties arise.

Labor willingly gave up its right to strike to further the war effort with the understanding that difficulties were to be referred to government agencies, for mediation or arbitration, whose decisions were to be generally binding. What has happened—are some of the employers adhering to this sensible arrangement? Not so you could notice it.

Statistics in recent issues of the daily press show that whereas before labor made its no-strike agreement the employers were always crying for mediation, but since that agreement it has been the unions that have shown their willingness to keep their promise to let the government agencies decide controversies while the employers have continually used obstructionist tactics with the only too-evident intention of causing strikes so that they can with the aid of their subsidized press get public opinion on their side so that Congress may be coerced into passing anti-labor legislation.

You all know how the price control bill was kicked around while the prices of necessities were steadily climbing upward. Have you ever stopped to wonder why? Have you thought to ask yourselves who are these regularly elected representatives of the people that were misrepresenting you? Find out what your own representative is doing and why.

Find out why a defense housing bill was held up for six months until real estate interests had been carefully taken care of.

Why did certain reactionary Senators propose an economy bill eliminating most of the New Deal's social agencies which were instituted to help the working man that is out of work through no fault of his own?

Why has the bill to improve unemployment benefits to those thrown out of work by priorities been held up, and who were the men that threw in the monkey wrench and are still lubricating the wheels with sand and emery?

Who was the Senator from a certain southern state that almost burst a blood vessel in his efforts to wreck the Farm Security Ad-

## READ

An outright contribution of \$1,100 for national defense, by L. U. No. 862.

Donation to Bomber Fund, by L. U. No. B-1073.

"He died in harness," by L. U. No. 734.

No mechanic shortage at Las Vegas, by L. U. No. B-357.

Magnificent sums donated to Civilian Defense and Red Cross by L. U. No. 26.

L. U. No. 16 shares in efficiency award.

L. U. No. B-474 aids Defense Bond sale campaign with bill-board display.

Two important Brotherhood problems discussed, by L. U. No. B-39.

Florida surveys apprentice training, by L. U. No. 177.

These important letters, and others, reflect the problems of rapidly changing war industry.

ministration because it had loaned money to poor southern farmers, who in turn used some of it to pay their poll taxes so that they would have the right to vote, a right no state should ever have been privileged to place a tax upon?

After you have learned the answers to these questions ask yourself if these things should be permitted to go on, and if the answer is "no," use your prerogative as a citizen and do something about it when you go to the polls.

Hammer at your local newspapers when they print anti-labor propaganda to give their readers the impression that whenever there is a strike it is always the fault of the workers, and that the employer is always the much-abused victim. If anything, this chorus has become stronger since the war started for the sole purpose, as said before, of swinging public opinion against organized labor.

The National Association of Manufacturers, according to recent newspaper reports, is warning its members against the evils of the closed shop for labor because it "represented a definite threat to maximum production and national safety." Nothing was said about the "closed shop" maintained by these same manufacturers for these many years and how they are taking advantage of the nation's need to force the government to pay them prices that yield them such exorbitant profits that the money cost of the war is nearly twice as much as it should be. Compared to these "gentlemen" the fellow that worked the shell game at the old country fairs, when we were kids, was an honest man.

This letter must come to an end, therefore we once more urge you to consider the foregoing suggestions and to see that proper steps are taken now to prepare so that the working man will not again be beaten to his knees as he was after the last war. To do that we must see that the President gets the support of men that think as he does regardless of political creed. Remember that some of the men that lead his opposition are members of his own party.

JERE P. SULLIVAN,  
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Our old friend winter is on his way out and we are not sorry, for it seemed a long winter with the boys working six and seven days a week and going to work without seeing the sun. It makes you feel like sneaking back to bed again for another hour's snooze. No such luck. If you take off a day today they would send the sheriff with a doctor to find out what is ailing you. It sure feels good to find yourself a little important and have the boss staying up nights wondering if his gang is coming in the morning.

Today the biggest part of the membership is finding better use for their money—investing it in Defense Bonds—than handing it over the bar and waking up in the morning with a big head. It's easier for the boys to work six or seven days when they get a good rest every night.

I understand Brother Sam Garvey is back working with the tools. He must be getting fat again, and then he starts working with the tools to get his boyhood figure back again.

And Brother Tom Duffy, who had a good vacation up at Westover Field on an inspection job, has to go in for hard work again. He used to be known as "Wandering Tom," but since he has settled down to married life he sure is a home man.

We have to give credit to Business Manager Charles Caffrey for bringing the men back from outside the trade to defense work and help to keep the contractors feeling a little bit good by finding as many men for them as possible.

With all the work piling up at one time he sure has a tough job on his hands.

I sure am sorry to report the loss of one of the most well-liked members of our local. I can well remember him at our last clambake and I always want to remember his smiling face and his spirit, always ready to help a Brother. I always tried to get his name to write in the Journal as winning one of the contests, but he would never tell me, and now, with my deepest regret, I have to write the name of Brother Edward J. Charboneau. The members of Local No. 7 express their deepest sympathy to his widow and family. It is the first member Local No. 7 has lost in a good many years through death. I hope the boys stay healthy, for we sure hate to lose any of them.

E. MULLARKEY,  
Press Secretary.



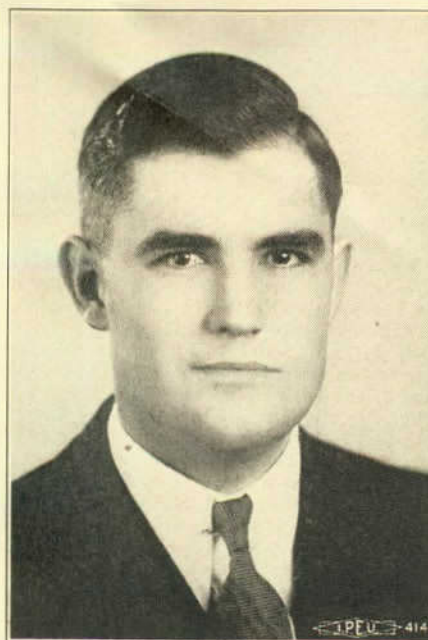
## Men In the Field



F. M. HARRIS  
International Representative.



GENE GAILLAC  
International Representative.



LAWSON WIMBERLY  
International Representative.

## L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Some time since I had a letter to the WORKER, but have been busy and work was off some so I just neglected to write. Things seem to be picking up our way. Several of our larger plants are going on 100 per cent defense work. Especially the Chrysler and Briggs plants which completely changed over from autos to war defense industries at quite a large cost. A large plant will also be built on the Ohio River for building speed boats.

Work at the Henderson ammonia plant is not so good, but the power house, which was let to Stone and Webster, will be O.K., as they have let the electrical work on this plant to one of our local contractors. The cantonment at Morganfield, Ky., which is about 12 miles southwest of Henderson in our jurisdiction, is just getting ready to let their contracts and will call for quite a few men. This will probably not be ready for men until April 15, maybe later.

But the one government job in our jurisdiction of which we are justly proud, is the Naval Ammunition Depot at Burns City, Ind. Through the efforts of our business manager, Brother Guy Vaughn, we have placed all the men on this job and that includes foremen, wiremen, linemen, cable splicers, apprentices and helpers. In fact every bit of electrical work from the digging of the pole holes up to the supervision of the work has been handled by the members of L. U. No. 16, and all of this work has been done without the loss of one hour's time due to labor grievances. At the present we have over 200 of our men on the job. During the time this job has been under construction, and without any loss of time or delay in the construction of the depot, a wage increase and a reclassification of some of the men have been negotiated, a raise of 12½ cents per hour for all journeymen and foremen being obtained. I think this a fairly good record, but the record we most appreciate is the fact that this week the depot was awarded a pennant and given third place for efficiency and maintenance among 37 naval stations and projects in Group I, and that group includes those stations and projects that have monthly expenditures of

\$600,000 or more. I feel sure that this award was a pleasure to Lt. Com. Short, who is in charge of the depot for the Navy, and we say to him and to the Navy our men will do their utmost within the next three months so that when the award is made at that time the depot will fly the first place pennant. Enough for this time.

E. E. HOSKINSON,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. B-17, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

At last the rumblings of the past few years have solidified. Labor leaders have awakened to the need of unity in the rank and file. Unity is a cure for most of the ills in the labor movement today.

Here we are, in the supposed enlightened age of 1942, fighting one another, each of us trying to better our wages and living conditions and at the same time trying to cut one another's throat.

Our leaders and the leaders of other organizations have used their respective organizations to finance and fight their grievances.

Did it ever occur to you, gentle and patient reader, that this condition might appeal to the Employers' Association? They are never so happy as when labor has disunity in its own ranks.

Perhaps it wasn't reasoning so much as the attack on Pearl Harbor that unified the ranks of labor, but let us hope and pray that with peace between nations, we will also have a lasting peace between labor.

Along these same lines let us have understanding in our own local unions. A few days ago I heard the unholy blast put on one of the officers of a local union.

The sad part of it all was that those putting the blast on were not regular attendants at the meetings, although they could have been. Just didn't take the time.

Unfortunately, they had listened to others and even some that were not members of their union in arriving at the decision that their official was at fault.

This same condition can, very easily, prevail in any local union. In order that it doesn't

occur in yours, don't listen to outsiders, attend meetings, voice your opinions, be generous and listen to the other fellow's ideas, vote at elections and be governed by the majority.

By the way, agreement time will soon be here and we are busy getting the new one in shape. Since July 1, 1941, Local No. B-17 has been operating under a signed agreement with the Detroit Edison Company and the Detroit Street Railway.

The latter part of the past year I was asked to ascertain the amount of Defense Bonds held by the members of Local No. 17. After contacting 24 members, I found that 20 Brothers had in excess of \$3,000 worth of bonds. Undoubtedly the entire membership of the local now owns more than \$50,000 in bonds. Local No. B-17 now has \$3,000 in Defense Bonds; it's only the beginning.

Local No. B-17 has been without the services of the financial secretary since the first week of November. Brother W. P. Frost has been ailing for quite some time. His doctor ordered him to the warmth and sun of Florida. We expect him back soon and hope he will be completely well again.

Business Manager Hedgecock seemed to be working himself into an early grave. But we couldn't afford to lose so valuable a man. I don't believe anyone can be on the job from six in the morning until midnight and stay well. Jack has increased the membership to the point where it was almost necessary for a lone man to put in that amount of time to get anywhere. Last meeting Jack told the membership he had hired an assistant. Yes, boys, the assistant is none other than the young and energetic Bob Case. You'll be seeing him right along now.

In the meantime, don't forget to send your regards to the axis. Give them a spin with bonds and stamps.

J. MCCARTHY,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

The months of January and February bring great pride to the members of our local, having been among the first to respond to aid of the Civilian Defense Unit in this city.



Business Representative Clement Preller and the chairman of the executive board, Brother Tad Holt, brought us a message from the Central Labor Union, asking the support of all trade unionists in raising funds for this great cause. A unanimous vote was cast to donate the splendid sum of \$5,000. To carry our good work still further, Brother Pinky Cross, a member who has always had the interest of the Brotherhood at heart, asked that a donation of \$1,000 be given to the national Red Cross war fund. It was immediately voted upon. This is what yours truly calls "Keeping Them Flying."

We are glad to have with us again the president of our local, Brother McDonough. He has been ill for some time with appendicitis. Past President Brother Creager has been acting president during his absence. Due to the great burden placed on the shoulders of our business agent during these busy times, I understand that Brother James Boland has been giving him as much assistance as he possibly can.

Having made a visit recently to a local bowling recreation center, I find that our own Local Union No. 26 has one of the outstanding teams in a league consisting of all building trades. Under the captaincy of Brother E. Smith and Brothers Horstcamp, Hansel, Marlow and C. Smith, it shows promise of being one of the leading teams at the close of the season. I am asking the Brotherhood to visit Convention Hall Bowling Alleys some Saturday nights and give your local team your moral support.

TED MOSELEY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

At this writing we have the very unpleasant duty of reporting the fact that our financial secretary, Tom Fagen, had the great misfortune to stumble while at his duties in the office, and fall, thereby fracturing his leg in eight places. The very fact that Providence saw to it that our business manager and his assistant returned to the office for a meeting, was the factor in saving Brother Fagen from bleeding to death. Needless to say, we're all very sympathetic towards our secretary in his time of trial and trouble but very thankful that fate decreed that he remain with us.

The boys voted Brother Fagen his full salary while confined in full appreciation of his long and faithful service to our organization. This is as it should be. All true and tried servants of labor should always be shown that their efforts are appreciated during their lifetimes as well as after.

We note where the international office mentions the fact that the I. B. E. W. went in for Defense Bonds on a grand scale individually as well as collectively. This is as it should be. A little publicity at the right time and place is very essential these days, especially when the Peglers and the other 57 varieties of labor baiters are busy poisoning the public's mind. We can proudly proclaim that L. U. No. B-28 wasn't exactly backward or too modest in its efforts for defense. Yes, we did our share, too, on the bond issue. We're 100 per cent all out for defense in every respect. The last meeting and subsequent meetings were very well attended and conducted in a very business-like manner. Debate was intelligent and to the point. The boys who gloried in trying out on us their lessons in public speaking are conspicuous in letting up on us mortals so that we bear up much better.

One of the interesting occurrences that we can't fathom—why is it that certain recommendations from certain parties net the candidates or victims exactly nothing? Seems

#### NOTICE

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Ralph Williams please report to Local No. 806 of Ellen-ville, N. Y. Brother Williams disappeared from a health ranch near Rutland, Vt., in July, 1941. He was nearly 6 feet tall, hazel eyes, deep set, and tanned complexion. Most of his upper teeth were missing. When last seen was wearing brown sweater and khaki trousers. May be suffering from amnesia. Will probably be around construction projects.

WALTER G. SARINE,  
Financial Secretary,  
Local Union No. 806.

that some boys specialize in recommendations.

Although somewhat belated, Mark King, that modest papa, reports to us that his boy is now six months old. We get this information just six months late.

Carl Heinecke has certain parties greatly interested in his power pills. Unless Carl produces soon his reputation will be forfeited.

We note that Brother Dougherty, of L. U. No. 654 got himself in a wondering mood. That boy is wondering about this scribe, Buck Cordle, and Reds McCormick. The other names mentioned evidently are from other locals not familiar to us. Well, Doc, Buck Cordle is pushing a job; Reds McCormick, that handsome Irish lad, is a muchly-married man and we think also was lording it over a job up until a short time ago. The scribe is, as usual, busy trying to beat out a letter just now that will make sense. We're sure that all the boys appreciate your thoughtfulness in remembering them.

We note that L. U. No. 26 has become active again in these pages. We offer our congratulations and welcome Brother Ted Mosely to our midst. Let's see more of the doings of our neighbor jotted down where we can all follow up the activities.

We note that L. U. No. 98 lost its business manager, Brother Robert T. Moody. Our sympathies to L. U. No. 98 as well as to the bereaved family.

R. S. ROSEMAN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 30, ERIE, PA.

Editor:

It has been quite some time since our Local No. 30 has drifted into the columns of our WORKER.

Last year was the first time Local No. 30 ever worked under a signed agreement. The agreement was effective April 1, last, and was to expire April 1, 1942.

A committee, guided by the steady hand of our international representative, Mr. Poulson, recently met with the management to submit a new agreement. We had the good fortune to come to definite terms in two days. The conditions were improved with satisfaction to all concerned. The new agreement will be redated as of February 1, 1942, to February 1, 1943. The old agreement was terminated as of January 31, 1942.

We have rebuilt transmission lines 100 per cent for serving defense industries, in our territories. It is an important job we have in maintaining lines to defense plants with constant power and cooperation.

Let us, the men in the electric field, give our all in helping to keep our boys over there well supplied with equipment and arms.

Local No. 30 will hold a smoker in the near future to celebrate our second agreement.

I will try my best to be with you in the near future again.

MARTIN SINARE,  
Vice President.

#### L. U. NO. B-39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Convention delegates deserve applause.

If one asked about our last convention, it can be best described as never a moment wasted, and all questions of major importance acted upon.

The two major issues that directly affected the rank and file call for further action of each local union. These are: (1) Opening the closed door to our retired members. (2) The problem (facing the next convention) of pensions. On the former something can be done at once, and the success of the pension problem depends upon the serious consideration we give it between now and our next convention. Let's discuss these separately.

Admitting retired members to local union meetings:

I have always contended that it was cruel to not let our retired members attend meetings, but I realize that this had its good as well as bad points. The fighting spirit of any local union based upon strengthening the international organization's position depended entirely upon the aggressive attitude of the "floater." Today the floater is a thing of the past, based upon the old formula, with an exception now and then.

What does this mean? Simply this: All that we enjoy today is due entirely to the ability of those old-time aggressive floaters to give the home guards the spirit and courage of their convictions. The floater started the ball rolling and depended upon us home guards to keep it rolling and snub it as it rolled forward. What has become of the aggressive floater? (1) Physical requirements and his age make it practically impossible for him to get work, except in case of storms and other emergencies. (2) Civil service hampers him unless there happens to be a little emergency work. (3) The industry, sectionally speaking, has reached the stage that it can meet public requirements without expanding to the point of requiring outside aid. (4) These conditions made them home guards. Of all the characters I know the most pitiful is the floater whose spirit is broken by the complacent home guard who unconsciously criticizes these former brave soldiers because they are not the brass hats of today. We need more such unselfish souls.

Personally, I think every local union, since we have reopened our door to these retired soldiers, should start to recognize their past efforts by giving them the title of "councilor" with a chairman, either based upon his honor of being a charter member of a local union, in existence previous to 1925, or in serving in an official local union capacity by election during his past membership. When such requirements cannot be met, said "councilor chairman" to be appointed by local union president. Here is a chance to practice the brotherly love our Brotherhood was founded upon. Of course, like all human affairs, this spirit can be abused by ignorance and premeditated rascality.

Pensions: The above dovetails with the prevailing idea regarding the amendment to our present pension system. Has your local union discussed whether to (1) Lower age limit? (2) Raise monthly allowance, at present age 65, or (3) Both? Everyone who is interested in this issue should write to the international executive council for a list of the local unions which presented pension amendment proposals in form of resolutions at last convention. Every member should read Secretary Bugniet's report to the conven-



tion and study the statistics he discloses on this subject. Every member should read the last convention report.

There are as yet no available statistics regarding how long it will be before the "social security setup" absorbs the state old age pension system. Every thinking person knows that it is only a matter of time. We look forward to the day this will come—due to the fact that our retirement (I.O.) deprives our members from old age aid from their state. But when old age pensions are abolished and all retired citizens are collecting their own social security, outside income such as our pension system will not hurt anyone.

Remember, if our pension age is lowered and pension income raised, this will cost us a great deal more, but it will be money well spent and we can still be one branch of America's independent citizens.

WAYNE C. SMITH,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Now that the I. B. E. W. national convention is past history and all the delegates have reported their activities to their various locals we can really get down to the business of wire fuzzin'. Our delegation reports that much credit is due former I. B. E. W. President H. H. Broach, who speeded up the business of the convention.

The union agreement which has been negotiated and signed with the Aluminum Corporation of America in Vancouver, Wash., is unique in that it sets up a council which settles all matters of working conditions and wages for all crafts in the plant. Each craft in the plant has its own wage scale and has one delegate to the council.

The new aluminum plant to be erected at Fairview, Oreg., near Portland, with the electrical work under the jurisdiction of Local No. 48, will add several hundred electricians to the ever-swelling payroll of Portland, "The Key to the Great West." This plant will be a three-unit reduction plant, each unit capable of producing 30,000,000 pounds of aluminum ingots per year. The current load is rated at 97,500 KVA per hour and will be served by Bonneville Dam. This plant will be built with government money under the defense agreement, with time and one-half being paid for overtime work and when completed will furnish year-around employment for 600 to 700 men.

A new eight-way shipyard is being built in Vancouver, Wash. This yard already has a contract with the U. S. Maritime Commission for 88 cargo vessels for the "Liberty Fleet." All electricians for this yard are being hired through Local No. 48.

The Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, number one shipyard in America, has a crew of over 600 electricians on the payroll with more being hired each day. This yard to date has launched 14 ships and has delivered three of them to the Maritime Commission complete.

RUSS GARDNER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

Cardinal Newman refers to "the wild human intellect." Surely there is nothing wilder in the whole range of creation when right guidance and direction are wanting.

Time was when the whole idea of education was built upon this principle: To train the mind in the proper channels of thought; but increasingly in our time education has degenerated into various courses of special training at the expense of philosophy, which is merely the science of reason. Hence it is that the reading public is so often assailed with barrages of confusion, the last even worse

than the first. But despite disillusion, man, the dauntless seeker of truth keeps on hoping and asking, nor is he always disappointed. Barring cases where man's faculties have been perverted by unfortunate prejudices, love of truth is still as avid as when crowds filled the market place to hear the ancient Greeks, or 15 centuries later walked a hundred miles to hear the great Abelard.

Maugre all the modern means of transmitting thought, the spoken word has held its own down through the ages, even until now. Nor is there any dearth of real teachers.

Last month I arrived at our union meeting late. A gentleman was speaking, who was later introduced to me as Brother Broach, past president of our Brotherhood. Simultaneously I was pestered with regret at having missed the introduction, and yet delighted at being able to be present. He gave us the ablest historical resume of organized labor I have ever heard. After 40 years in the field 'twas a revelation to me. International Representative John Daley was present and spoke at his best, an orator of no mean parts.

But why have I not reported these unusual matters sooner? I'll tell you. When a slow thinking person is deeply impressed he must have plenty of time to become articulate. Why does that evening stand out in strong relief among kindred occasions?

I have given the subject much thought. Both speakers were inspired by the harmony of praise. And surely the power of praise is immutable. A modern poet presents the Lord of Heaven and Earth affirming: "He humbly praises Me who praises Mine." Indeed, I think you can mark the great man by his words of praise, while the lesser ones condemn and confound.

May American union workmen rise to their true stature in sacredness, dignity and honor—kinsmen of Christ who left us the priceless heritage of being a workman Himself, while the flower of America's youth go forth to do or die for an idea. Obviously, our part is to support and protect home and state, that they return not to a thralldom differing only in stripe from the monster with which they contended. Democracy is the expression of man's dignity, be he Tom, Dick or Harry.

*"All honor due Red, White and Blue,  
And the tree of Calvary;  
From its highest bough bloomed then as now  
The rose of liberty.  
Thus was Lexington on Calvary won;—  
My cross, and flag and I."*

THOMAS BERRIGAN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

I was somewhat surprised as I was about to leave the shop on February 23 when I saw Brother A. S. Cornwell, who has been up in Roanoke in the hospital for some time. Brother Cornwell certainly looked like a picture of health. Everyone who knew "Cornev," as we call him, was glad to see him back. He went on some of the jobs with me and he was received with a hearty handshake and a slap on the back. The Brothers would say to him, "Why, hello there, you old rascal." Brother Cornwell is someone you cannot help liking. He always carries a smile and pleasant "How do you do" for everybody.

In the past there has not been much news about the Newport News side of our local. Well, I wish to inform the Brothers that I now have an able assistant on the other side of the river. Brother A. D. Parity, of Newport News, is the name. Brother Parity related to me recently that one of his buddies thought Uncle Sam had him for the army.

This pal of Brother Parity was coming out of Langley Field at quitting time. As he left

the gate he wanted to get home in a hurry for he had a heavy date with a Phoebe maiden. He stepped on the gas and nearly pushed his No. 14 shoes through the floor board. I suppose he must have been doing about 75 miles per hour and out of the thin air an army truck pulled alongside and told him to stop. Well, this young chap stopped as quick as the getaway he made.

Brother Parity shouted, "Johnny, vat did you stop so quick like for? For vat did you it for? Tell me, Johnny!" Johnny spoke out with a somewhat frightened tone,

"Can't you see I have been drafted? And to think of it, I only registered just last week." So Johnny got out of his car and told Parity to take his car, that he could have it.

At that moment a military police dismounted and said, "Buddy, where were you going in such a hurry?" He said he had a date and he was late. The M. P. shouted with a loud and heavy voice, "Well, the next time you go so fast you will have a date. But it won't be with a Phoebe dame, it will be with a judge," the M. P. told him.

Now when Johnny drives home, they nab him every day for tying up the traffic. Johnny told all his friends "from now on I'm going to be a slow poke, instead of a speed demon." Good luck to you, Johnny, but you should speed up a little because the other fellows may have a heavy date also.

M. P. MARTIN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

A good way to find out how fast the months pass by is to try writing to the JOURNAL for a while. It gets so it seems as if one letter is hardly in the mail before it is time to dig up more news and time in which to pen it for another. And the hardest part of it is the news—real live stuff that might be of interest to the boys as a whole.

Of interest to labor, it may be noted that our local press is doing its share in ballyhooing the drive for the suspension of the 40-hour week and overtime pay for the duration of the war. And the news and reports are presented in a manner that places labor in a bad light before the public. Labor—especially organized labor—is pictured as waxing fat on defense projects to the detriment of the war effort. The press stresses the cost of labor on projects, but never a word about the speed and efficiency with which the work is being done. In general, using the emergency as an excuse, an attempt is being made to tear down conditions gained after many years of effort.

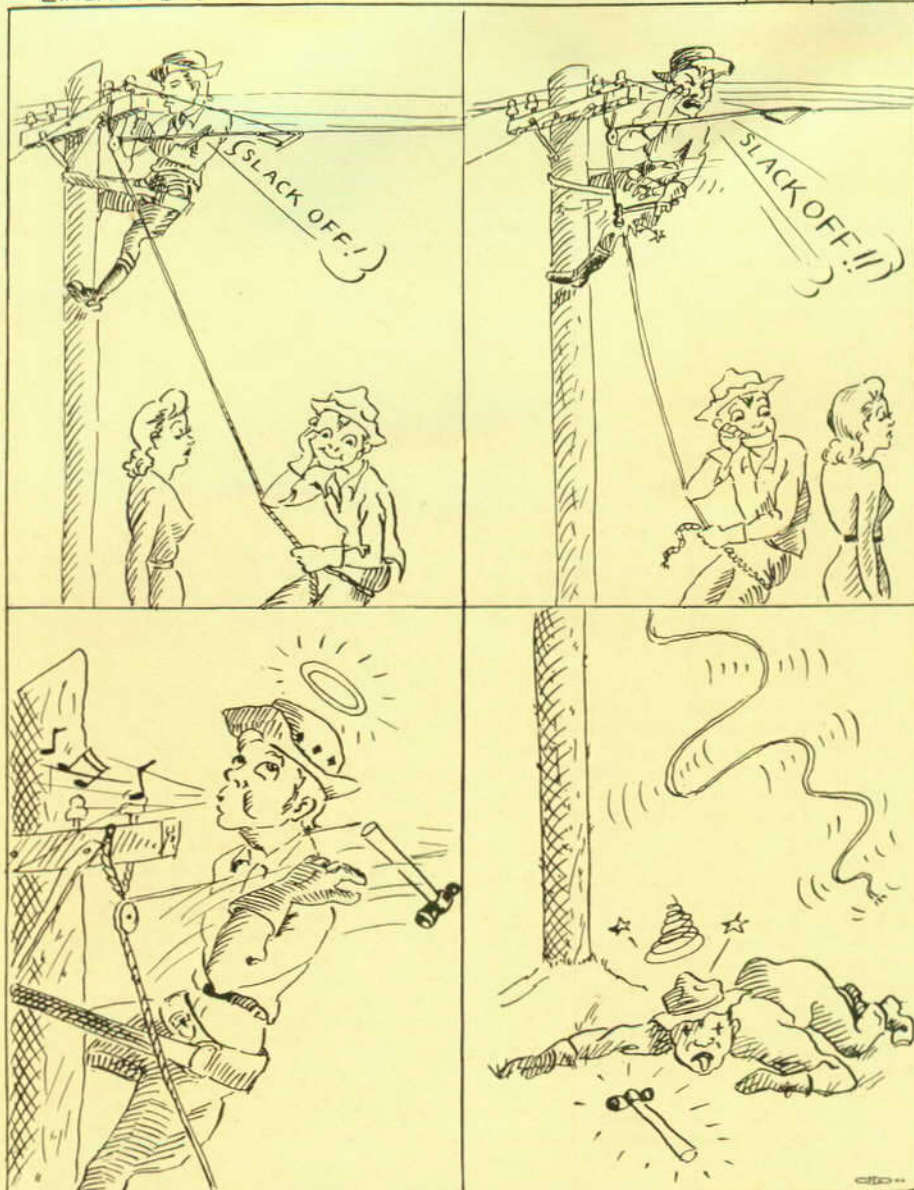
To counteract the harm being done to labor by the subtle, insinuating misrepresentation of the true facts, the Providence Central Federated Union has placed its stamp of approval on the idea to publicize what labor is doing to help win the war. The C. F. U. suggests that labor unions do a little ballyhooing of their own. Let the public know what labor is doing to help the country in its struggle for our way of life whether it is a construction job well done or when ready cash is invested in Defense Bonds.

As an example of what a newspaper can do to harm organized labor, I am enclosing a clipping describing a meeting held in Arctic, R. I., to petition the President of the United States to suspend New Deal policies and set in motion a drive for a 168-hour work week. When asked about the petition and the 168-hour week, the President is reported as being surprised and that he grinned at the whole thing. The affair could be laughed off if it weren't for the fact that a judge—noted for his anti-labor views—lent the weight of his position to the proceedings at that meeting. For it is that type of person in high places



LINEMAN LOU

- Wayne Ingram L.U. 156



who does the most harm through his biased views and opinions.

Brother Tony "Codebook" Irace reported at the last meeting that the 1940 Code has finally been accepted by the city of Providence and placed in force as of February 1. The 1940 Code embodies many changes and merits close study if one is expected to do work that has to meet with its requirements. In any case, it will pay to familiarize oneself with the new edition of the electricians' "bible." However, if you're stuck at any time, ask Tony.

Brother Tom Kearny, business manager, has stressed the need for revamping the local's apprenticeship policy. He feels that some change will have to be made soon in regard to the apprentice and his relationship to the electrical industry in Local No. 99's territory. More, perhaps, later.

Three accidents at the Blackstone Valley job stress the need for the constant re-education of workers in safety on the job. One accident to an eye that kept the injured man out for eight weeks could have been prevented if goggles were being worn while cutting concrete. Another caused the loss of a big toe. A piece of two-inch conduit dropped on an unprotected foot did the trick. Safety shoes might have prevented the injury. The third accident was due to a drilling machine

being left in an upright position and held in place only by spring tension. Brother Louis Russillo backed into it and got the heavy end on the head. Net result: a nice cut on the head and about two weeks on the shelf. It's old stuff, but it pays to pay attention to the safety rules and posters we see on jobs. And it also pays to remember that the best safety device ever invented is a careful man.

That is all. I have failed to receive my copy of the February issue of the Journal and I would appreciate it very much if you will check up on the slip. It may have been lost in the mail, for that sometimes happens. However, I would like to get another copy if I may have one.

EMIL CIALLELLA,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Local Union No. 103 is still in good standing. Lack of news in the JOURNAL was the result of the press secretary being laid up in the hospital and at home for two months. Friends told me that my speech was not impaired even though my writing hand didn't work. The offers of blood from President Jack Queeney, Financial Secretary Bill Doyle, Joe Casey and Eddie English for transfusions

after the writer had been given two donations of blood by other donors made me feel that we are not joined together in a local union just to pay dues, and quit our feelings for one another when the five o'clock whistle blows. Incidentally, many members feel that we should have a list of volunteers available for donations of blood in cases of emergency. Blood transfusions are now given in many cases after surgical operations as well as cases of accident in which severe burns are suffered or bad cuts or gashes in which a large quantity of blood is lost.

Work in the Boston area is slowing down some at the present time. Business Manager Capelle feels sure that it is only a seasonal let-down and that we will see another spurt of business when better weather arrives. We still have some of our members working in other districts. Some members are rovers at heart and others like the warmer weather in other parts of the country.

Local Union No. 103 is 100 per cent behind the Defense Bond drive. Local No. 103 had invested in government securities before the drive was started and it has further invested so as to be among the leaders in our field in helping the U. S. A. to the best of our ability. We strongly recommend the purchase of Defense Bonds as a means of helping the country and also as a means of saving against a let-down which will surely follow this spurt of work. Many of our members and most of our officers have already purchased Defense Bonds. Have you done your part yet?

The articles in the Journal pertaining to apprentice training are both sound and timely. In times like these we are apt to forget the necessity of having fully-trained apprentices ready to fill the gaps in our ranks caused by the retirement or the death of members. A local of the future will be as strong as the new blood it takes in through its apprentice system. Locals that use the National Apprentice Standards for the Electrical Construction Industry as a guide for their training programs will certainly bring into their ranks members well trained in their particular line of the industry.

The revision of our by-laws to conform to our new constitution and to include the changes made necessary by present-day conditions is the subject of much favorable comment by our members. The by-law committee worked many long hours in preparing the report submitted to the local for ratification. The fact that many articles did not meet with the full approval of the committee and that many articles had amendments or substitutions from the floor of the local shows that everyone gave the job at hand much serious thought. We should feel that the combination of an active committee and an interested membership has brought forth the best set of by-laws possible. Each member will be mailed a copy of the new constitution and the new by-laws as soon as they are available from the printers.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-120, LONDON, ONT.

Editor:

Officers and Members, Brothers All:

There is no need to mention the sad state of affairs that exists in all nations. Are not nations made up of individuals and they formed into groups, social, religious, labor, and political? Little wonder, then, why such strife, jealousy, and hatred among nations when these things exist amongst individuals. Your nations are only masses of these same individuals. As a powerful antidote I would prescribe the following in heaping doses:

ENTHUSIASM. So long as you can keep the fires of enthusiasm burning within you, you can attempt anything. Even if you fail sometimes, don't let that fire burn out, but



start fresh again and again. Nothing has ever been accomplished without a liberal supply of enthusiasm bubbling up from within. Enthusiasm has more to do with the making of a healthy and happy human being than is suspected. The poisonous germs of fatigue, which so infest the indolent, the wavering and the fearful scamp when they hear the tramp of the opposing forces of enthusiasm. No one need despair who still harbors the germ of enthusiasm within him. Nourished constantly, it will lead him to his goal, and often beyond. If you love the things you do, you cannot but succeed. Your enthusiasm WILL NOT LET YOU FAIL.

**LOVE OF YOUR WORK.** Each day brings to those who love their work a refreshment of mind and spirit about which he who works merely to get by knows nothing. Our destiny upon this earth is of far greater importance and significance to others than to ourselves. Unselfishness is the first step toward personal happiness. He who looks after the interests of those for whom he works is daily paying a premium on his own insurance against failure. Love of your work, no matter what it may be, whether in your meeting rooms or in your daily business, gives results that will amaze you.

**HARMONY.** In nature all is harmony. That is why it does us all so much good to get away from the noise and clatter of city streets and far from all discordant notes. Nature heals. Listening to harmonious music always soothes the tired and distraught. People who work in harmony accomplish more for themselves, for their employer, or for their organization.

**ORDER.** Where there is dissension, there is always chaos of a more or less serious degree. Where harmony rules, you will always find kindness and unselfishness. We all know the people who seem to delight in throwing the proverbial monkey wrench into an otherwise happy situation. We also know others, however, and thank God for them, who bring with them the gift of harmony, which they distribute to all about them. So let us practice in all our lives, at work, in the lodge rooms, or wherever we may be, the quality of harmony, one with the other, for the lasting good of each other, and for the good of all the world.

I am sure every one of us is familiar with these qualities. It's a wonderful tonic, but don't wait for the other fellow to try his dose of tonic first.

Now, if I may, a word about Local Union No. 120. Everything is running fairly smooth in the local itself. We held our annual smoker in January, which, as usual, is a swell get-together of members, dealers, contractors, members of other unions, and this year we invited members from out-of-town locals. A good time was had by all. 'Nough said.

C. M. Kew,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

We're trying our very best to feel gloomy and look to the future with dark foreboding because a lot of folks say we ought to. A fellow worker flicks a speck of dust off his shiny new car and assures us the thing isn't much good to him on account of not being able to get any new tires when these are worn out—or, anyway, only being able to get 40-mile-an-hour tires. Or maybe the government will commandeer his machine. It's a tough go any way you look at it, and we lengthen our faces sympathetically. Another building tradesman buttonholes us on the street. Funny we never had noticed before what a striking looking fellow he is. That \$70 suit really becomes him. We're about to tell him so when he shakes an ominous finger in our face. Look out, he warns us, look out for

the post-war period. The brotherhoods are topheavy with half-baked mechanics who will flood a declining labor market, he avers. Our spirits are on the toboggan, but they don't hit bottom 'til we meet another fellow. He hadn't been on the job that day. No use trying to make a lot of dough, he says; the government will take it all in taxes at the end of the year, anyway.

We buy a paper, thinking to get away from it all in the funnies. Headlines shriek from the front page: "MacArthur and His Out-numbered Forces Block Jap War Machine." We read on: "MacArthur and his fiercely-fighting band battle on against almost hopeless odds." That's the American spirit. MacArthur isn't worrying about the huge war debt piling up. Nor is he concerned about the post-war depression. He's doing the job at hand, and doing it with all his might.

Then we remember the vast majority of laboring men who are doing the best they can to do the job at hand. Maybe those fellows we've just been talking to will read about MacArthur.

We walk on, whistling.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

The educational committee of the local was sent to West Palm Beach, Fla., to attend a meeting of the apprentice training group of the state committee. The committee included Brother F. C. Echerd; W. S. Binckley, who is school instructor, and G. L. Appling. And we wish to state the committee was helped in a great way.

A very good attendance was noted at meeting. Those prominent in apprentice training were in attendance: Brother C. W. Spain; R. D. Dolley, and William F. Patterson, from Washington, the latter being chief of apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor. I wish everyone could have heard Mr. Patterson's speech. It sure was helpful and educational.

The I. B. E. W. was well represented at this meeting. There was Brother Jimmie Harper, West Palm Beach (being on the entertainment committee); Brother R. D. ("Winterbottom") Summercamp, St. Petersburg; Brother D. D. Thomkinson, Miami (president Florida State Electrical Workers Association); Brother F. L. Beesley, West Palm Beach; C. O. Grimm (member State Joint Committee Apprenticeship Training Electrical Construction Industry), who was with the Jacksonville delegation making the most noise.

Facts brought out at conference: Apprentices are being advanced too fast due to national emergency. The nation needs MECHANICS, not half-baked numbskulls. Apprentice period is much too short in most trades. The need for more practical training was expressed with the necessity for the education and enlightenment of school, elementary and grammar. As to the place of the mechanics socially, both teacher and students are prone to look down on the craftsman who works with the tools, and therefore the trades do not get the material necessary to develop the high-class mechanics. And the school students look for WHITE COLLAR JOBS.

Work slacking off, Brothers leaving as jobs finish. Not much prospect for future work here. It sure is bad we have no defense work here to send them to. If we could tell the government, here's man power, it is for you to use it. Good mechanics are too few to find them going around from place to place.

Well, well, well, here I come again. You readers may get tired of reading where I write so much about Defense Bonds and Stamps. I wish to say, and state here, we

cannot say or do too much. Buy, buy, buy, buy bonds and stamps 'til it hurts and then buy more. I say this job is 100 per cent buying. Every man takes some every week. We have 12 men on this job and since January 9, 1942, we have bought \$532.75 in bonds and stamps.

APP APPLING,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

Since it has been some time since Local Union No. 193 has had any space in the WORKER, I will try to let the Brothers know we are still alive.

Our housing program, costing well over a million dollars, has just been completed, which furnished employment to several line-men as well as inside wiremen. There is no great amount of work in this territory right now. However, we are promised a defense job, to be known as Sangamon Ordnance Plant. We hope we get it.

We have about 20 idle men at the present, but we expect to put them to work before long. A new hospital, to be known as Springfield Memorial Hospital, has started to break ground and will be ready for a few men around April or May.

Hotel and restaurant employees have started organization steps here in Springfield and they surely need it, as they are pitifully underpaid. Luck to them.

Our inside agreement was signed up on November 15, 1941, carrying a substantial increase in wages. We are also negotiating a new wage scale with the city council which we believe will be settled favorably soon.

As a small contribution to the defense program, Local Union No. 193 purchased \$1,500 worth of Defense Bonds and I am sure numerous individuals have purchased many more bonds to swell this total.

As this is my first attempt at this sort of thing, I believe I had better quit before I make any more mistakes.

A. C. DILL,  
President.

#### L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Local Union No. 205 is glad to report that the new administration of System Council No. 7 has been giving the local 100 per cent cooperation in bringing grievances to a quick conclusion as well as complete reports on the activities of the council from one end of the N. Y. C. system to the other.

The inclusion of the Brothers from the P. & L. E. system in the council, and the settlement of the grievances of the boys in Indianapolis, brings us to a new high as to the territory and serenity in the N. Y. C. outfit.

We are happy to welcome the new locals, and we want again to remind all the members from St. Louis to Boston that there is no time like the present to push ahead to get all the electricians into the organization.

The war has presented a number of problems in the Detroit district. Because of the industrial importance of our locality we have much reason to be concerned about the possibility of serious incidents. The Detroit Local Federation of Shop Crafts and Local No. 205 have been actively trying to take the necessary precautions. However, we have been considerably handicapped by the refusal of the company to give us cooperation in making plans. We are deeply worried by the many obviously vulnerable situations that would greatly handicap the operation of the railroad if seized upon by axis agents.

The Office of Civilian Defense in Detroit has expressed the opinion that we can be attacked and very probably will be. Extensive precautions in the form of civilian organization are being made. Surely such a vital part





JERRY TYLER'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

—Photo by Tom Meech

A happy crowd gathered for the big annual event in Oakland, Calif., the birthday party given for Jerry Tyler, loved and honored veteran of the Brotherhood. Seventy-eight guests gathered, each bringing his or her contribution to the banquet. Among the old-time wire slingers who will be fondly remembered far and wide, were Cal Wagner, Bill Smart, Tillie Brasseur, Kinney Sutherland and Tom Meech. Tom Meech reports that while the party was in full swing two traffic officers arrived to demand a permit for holding such a party, but were appeased through the subtle arts of Tom and Jerry.

Jerry Tyler, in shirt sleeves, occupies the center position in this picture, which shows a part of the merry group.

of the national defense program as the railroads should, under such circumstances, be given adequate protection.

Apparently the organizations on the railroads will have to start a campaign for union-management committees in every locality to guarantee the safety and continuous working of the men and equipment in this emergency.

W. L. INGRAM,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

With the entire country at large so full of thoughts on defense and all of us registering for whatever job or purpose we can we know that the united efforts of you and you and you will result in definite and final victory.

Here in the Queen City of the West the work on new defense plants has gone forward remarkably well. By the time this letter appears in the March issue we will have a new addition to the new Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant under way. At this writing the Kings Mills powder and ammunition job is well under way. As soon as possible and as fast as the men are needed, Mr. Harry Williams, our bustling business representative, will take care of and send out the necessary calls for needed men. And to the men who have worked in our jurisdiction in the past, we of Local No. B-212 want to express our thanks and gratitude for the swell help we received from all the locals to whom we sent calls for help.

It is my desire to announce for our entire local that during the past two months we have been able to purchase \$20,000 worth of Defense Bonds in the name of Local Union No. B-212, and we hope to be able to increase those bonds as time allows us to do so.

At the last regular meeting in February we had the pleasure of initiating Fred Lippleman again into our local. Freddy was a former member, having formerly been initiated in the early 20's and dropping out in the middle 30's for another job. We are glad to welcome him back again, and hope his stay is permanent.

It has been brought to the writer's attention that the son of Charles R. Hoyer (who

is one of our members), namely, Richard G. Hoyer, is a member of the Royal Air Force in service somewhere in England. May our Lord watch over and protect you, Richard.

On our sick list we have George Baumgartner, one of our neon tube benders, who came in contact with some high voltage, and George has been quite sick, but we are all wishing a quick and complete recovery. Also to James Countryman, another tube bender, who is recovering from an appendicitis operation, we wish a quick recovery. And never shall we forget to pray to see Carl Voellmecke complete as we all once knew him.

About 25 to 30 miles from Cincinnati the Seagram and Quaker distilleries are located at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and we have just been informed a large new addition has been started there, and the electrical contract on this job has been awarded to the Beltz-Hoover Electric Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. The contract for the work on the Kings Mills powder plant has been awarded to the Fischback-Livingston-Moore Company, who are the contractors on the huge Wright job here in the city also. By the way they handled the Wright job, we know they will be right on the job for our powder plant.

And so, until we have another opportunity to talk via this page, I shall once again say to all of you, au revoir.

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Time always appears a speedy fellow when viewed in retrospect, both from an individual and a national view.

Today time is a precious element for a person or a nation. The jobs for civilians continue to grow and a great many of these same jobs are without pay or glory. We must relearn the word cooperation. Each must do that part for which he is best fitted. The Boy Scouts are setting a very good example for all adults. The modern definition for an adult is: one who has stopped growing at both ends and has started growing in the middle, and, unfortunately, it fits too many of us.

The first and only casualty that we may charge to the war was the small shanty for

the necessary watchman and guards, which burned down since the last publication.

The war is making itself felt in many ways. Metals of many kinds are becoming more scarce, with some not to be had. Much ingenuity is being displayed in the several departments to outwit the material lack. I feel that these problems are being cheerfully met and licked.

Talks for the new contract for 1942 are the order of the times. Committees are now formed from all the departments to draft such changes as are suggested. The rough draft will be brought back to the local meeting for changes and arguments. With several hundred men present, it will not require a soothsayer to predict a volume of words that will go on into the late hours. This draft will be revised several times and eventually accepted by the majority.

All men of Local Union No. 245 that are eligible for war service please read carefully.

If and when you receive notice to leave for camp, please report to the secretary at the office of Local No. 245. Do this before you receive your last pay check. Doing this will protect your insurance and secure your seniority when you return to the job. There will be no cost to you for this service. Assessments paid by those of us at home will pay your insurance for you. If you fail to do this you lose all rights and benefits and lapse your insurance.

W. D. McKibben is at Keesler Field, Biloxi, Miss., with the 301st Tech. School Squad. Mac McCloud, line department; Charles Nolan, meter department, and Val Morris, line department, have all gone navy. Val Morris says that the only way that he can stay in a Navy hammock is when it is equipped with zippers.

Harley Westfall, Orville Crosby and Oscar Spooon are on the sick list. Brother Wyler, Dohert Club custodian, is now on the recovery end of a very painful accident. While thawing a water line at the club, he fell and fractured six ribs as he hit the foredeck of Mike Aloore's speed boat. The teakettle of boiling water that he was carrying did plenty of damage, and only a few places escaped injury. Mrs. Wyler worried so much about her man that she appeared at the hospital faultlessly dressed but wearing her house slippers.

If Brother Wyler can succeed in convincing his wife after all these years that he still is important, perhaps he can help some of us fellows on committees. We need help. It seems that the fellows on the executive board, the wage committee, the credit committee, and several others have a difficult time explaining to the spouse that the meetings really do last so long and that we work so hard. How do you do it, Brother? Gibb Doan asked for and was granted a withdrawal card.

The local will purchase a new addressograph machine to insure better and quicker contact of members for the local affairs.

Bill Canning, of the Acme operators, has a new job now. The "gang" rates Bill as a tutor for the new firemen, and say that he is doing a fine job, too. Walter French ("Red" to you) now has a broad smile to replace that worried frown. His favorite hunting dog has presented him with 10 new pups, all 1942 model. Congratulations, Red.

Emil Schwan is on a belated vacation after a skirmish with the Army through an age error. Emil is back with the juicers.

The safety department is giving first aid instructions for civilian defense, and is putting out some good booklets that are worth reading and saving.

There is an old saying that a man's chickens come home to roost.

Your scribe, after ribbing a fellow Edisonite, now needs a good alibi for a similar accident to a trouser seam. The better half



believes that such accidents occur in good clothes only when the wearer is bounced out of somewhere. Move over, Fido, the weather is still cold.

This will have to do for this time, although I am still looking for those true fish stories.

Will close now with Walter Winchell's toast to the yellow enemy, "To the Jap navy—bottoms up."

D. D. DE TROW,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, I told you last month that L. U. No. 271 would have a few more lines this month, so, with me being on the job and not knowing all the ropes, I will do the best I can.

I mentioned our new home in the last issue, and now I would like to do a little crowing about it. We have two office rooms finished in knotty pine. The meeting room is finished in pine effect and seats about 180 persons. We also have a lounging room. We think that we have one of the nicest meeting places in the Southwest.

The Boeing Bomber plant is under way, but due to the lack of materials the local Brothers are taking care of things pretty well under the able supervision of Brother Art Seaton.

It may be of interest to the Brothers that our very able business manager, Brother Lee F. Hill, has been working very hard to organize the Kansas Gas and Electric workers and up to now he has had some very fine results. The linemen now hold their own meetings, and it looks like they are on their way to a fine organization. More power to them.

Last meeting we voted to hire a full-time executive secretary, and the local engaged Miss Thelma Mann. We will have someone in the office eight hours per day, something we have needed for some time. Miss Mann will be a great help to Jack Carpenter, our financial secretary, and to Brother Hill, as increased business has put a great strain on both Brothers.

The business manager of Local Union No. 271 wishes to call to the attention of the Brothers the fact that Local No. 271 has worked toward a controlled movement of its members from one job to another, by trying to keep at all times a record of the demand for their labor and where, so that when they finish one job we are able to reroute them to another job.

We get this information from the representatives of other locals throughout the country, and when we tell our members where the demand is and they go there, a job is always waiting for them. We also are asked about certain jobs occasionally by our members, and we try to get all the information we can, and if men are needed we can tell our members who wish to know if there is a job and thus save them from running all over the country and spending their money without results.

I sincerely believe in each local union routing their men through some method as this, and I am sure that all our members would be far better off financially and that all our defense jobs could be manned much more efficiently.

JOE OSBORN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-327, DOVER, N. J.

Editor:

This is a report for publication in our magazine of our contract for the year of 1942 that we signed recently.

We made several gains, as follows:

Double time for Sunday and holidays, time and a half for all other overtime. We for-

merly received double time for holidays only. A minimum of three hours time for any call. It formerly was two hours. Seven days' sick leave for all line department employees with over two years of service. The only condition on this is that to receive full pay the sick employee has to be off at least two days, and then present a doctor's certificate. Eight holidays off with pay.

We also have a clause in our contract that compels everyone whoever has had a card in our local to keep his card in good standing, also anyone who has let his card lapse will have to take out a new card and keep it in good standing in the future.

All new employees on being hired by the company will be given a copy of the contract by the company and told by them that they will have to take out a card and keep it in good standing. This will give us all but five of the line department employees.

The following is the old and new wage scale:

Groundman—\$.50 to \$.60 per hour. Apprentice linemen used to start at \$.50 per hour minimum and \$.60 per hour maximum. The new scale starts at \$.60 and ends at \$.70. Elimination of the third class lineman rating.

Second class linemen formerly received from \$.73 to \$.83 per hour. New scale is from \$.80 minimum to \$.90 maximum.

First class linemen used to receive from \$.89 to \$1.04 per hour. The new first class scale is \$1.10 for all first class men.

Subforemen formerly received \$203 a month and all time was figured at \$1.04 per hour for overtime purposes. Under the new contract they are called chief linemen and receive \$1.20 per hour.

We also have a digger operator and helper. They will receive \$.90 and \$.85 per hour.

This contract was signed with the New Jersey Power and Light Company which is a part of the Associated Gas and Electric System.

We would be glad to hear from other locals working for other companies in the system. Also we will receive a 5 cents per hour cost-of-living bonus beginning the first of July and continuing at least for the balance of 1942. The rest of the pay scales mentioned were effective as of January 1, although the contract was not signed until February.

MARTIN STICKEL,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

The news from Russia continues to be good; the news from England continues to be bad, and the news from the United States continues. That is the impression we in Canada get from listening on our radios to the American news commentators.

Yes, John Bull is taking a shellacking from the arm-chair critics for surrendering Singapore, retreating in Libya and letting the Hun get away from Brest. But, from the arm-chair I am sitting in the carelessness in the cases of the Normandie and Pearl Harbor did not help the Allied cause much, either.

The foregoing nagging comment is first an example of the frame of mind we ordinary citizens can get ourselves into by too much concentration on the viewpoint of biased conveyors of news. We are in the middle of the stream together, the water is rising up around our vests. Let's start for the same shore as one man before we both drown.

Don't we, as union men, owe it to the public to show them we can support our governments by full cooperation and production of vital war needs in the shortest possible time? True, there are many abuses of our democratic form of government, but let us first

save the chassis. We can put the trimmings on later, if we stay on the job.

Our Brotherhood can boast of some very able men at its head. I think some advice from them to our general membership to keep an eye open for saboteurs in our war plants and snakes in our organizations and laxity of administration on war jobs would be in order. Let us take this war seriously, get down in the gutter with our enemies and fight them with their own tactics.

Now for the news on the home front. From a very, very reliable source I hear that Brother Harry Hardy is married. Yes, Harry Hardy, man-about-town, 'round the world traveler and practical joker on the job, is spliced. There are a lot of scores I wanted to settle with that guy. I guess I'll have to let his wife do it now. Well, congratulations to the bridegroom and my sympathy to the bride.

We moved into our new quarters last meeting, on February 12. Brother Selke and Brother Morris spared no expense in fitting up the offices into one of the finest layouts we have ever seen. Everything was shined and polished 'til the members didn't know whether to buy some stock or pay their dues. Everything, that is, except the argument that took place in the meeting. That was mouldy.

Brother Gordon Roach is in the Western Hospital with two broken legs and a damaged shoulder, the result of an accident on the De-Haveland job while working for the Ontario Electric. Tough luck, Gord.

The Ontario Provincial Council held its regular quarterly meeting in Toronto with members from Thorold, Hamilton, Ottawa, London and three Toronto locals represented. Brother Shaw in the chair and Brother Ingles as secretary. What a job Brother Ingles has trying to interpret the various pieces of government legislation, to the satisfaction of the delegates! It might make things easier if the members of the Parliament understood them themselves. However, as Brother Dent said, we had a fine time.

Well, I guess that's all for now, as I have to make out my income tax; so if there is no stamp on this letter you know how I made out.

J. NUTLAND,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-357, LAS VEGAS, NEV.

Editor:

Propaganda spread throughout the country by the press to the effect that there is a serious shortage of skilled labor in this section of Nevada to man the defense projects is entirely false and without foundation.

The facts are that we have had a very large influx of building trades mechanics, including electrical workers, into the district, due to these false rumors, and it has caused no end of hardships to some of these men when they found no employment here for them.

When men are needed in the jurisdiction, we will secure them through the office of the Ninth District and advise the members to keep in contact with their local union business manager.

It is our belief this practice is condoned and conducted to a large extent by interests hostile to organized labor, so as to flood this section with men seeking work, with hopes of breaking down wages and conditions.

We hope to have your cooperation on this matter.

ANTHONY SANDERS,  
Business Manager.

#### L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

Here I am all alone in the lobby of the Northwestern Hotel, St. Louis, all the boys going out on good times, brides going into



the big dining hall to be married, they don't even look at me. They must be thinking of other things. I must be lacking in vitamins. The druggist gave me A, B, D, and G vitamins. Why did he leave out C? There must be something for that droopy feeling. In comes Bill McMullin, Card No. 794, out of Chicago. Bill is still battling them out at the age of 70. Bill had charge of the flaming arc that set fire to the drapes at the Iroquois fire in Chicago, 800 lives lost. That was in 1902. He was 12 years with Klaw and Erlanger. They tried to make him the goat, but a magazine took a picture the week before and it showed the drapes hanging near the arc lamp. You young fellows take notice.

And now, Mr. Editor, may I offer a few suggestions to architects building cantonments and large construction jobs? First locate the men's rest room out in the muddiest lagoon you can find. Never mind the roof and mirrors, just a nice little shelter where a man has the choice of pneumonia or else. Never mind the cinder path. Make sure it is well ventilated.

2. Have the checking out office at some distant point, also in a mud lagoon.

3. Don't put in cinder paths until the first bookkeeper (female) arrives on the job.

4. Appoint five white collar men to watch each mechanic.

5. Set apart a parking space that will let the wheels go down at least to the hubs.

6. Put in hard roads as late as possible.

7. Never mind appointing a rumor committee, the men will take care of that.

Come to think of it, those C vitamins may be to keep a guy from going cuckoo. Well, I've got to leave you now, going down to the drug store.

ED MCINERNEY,  
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.  
Editor:

I promised more news this month, so here goes: The height of interest around these parts centers around the much-discussed Wolf Creek dam project. I mentioned the committee appointed for the Washington trip last month, and I previously mentioned in December the importance of maintaining and negotiating agreements with the contractors that build these jobs. The Washington committee did not obtain final results on this job; they weren't expected to. Another committee, called the Joint Kentucky-Tennessee Building Trades Committee, was designated to meet in Jamestown, Ky., with the contractors. This meeting was held in Jamestown February 14. We were fortunate in having on this committee Brother T. P. Loftis, our business manager, and Brother Curley McMillian, our international office representative. I have heard reports in building trades meetings and also obtained a copy of the

minutes. The entire meeting was presided over by John R. Walsh, of the Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations. Labor selected Brother Stanley Rounds, international office representative of the iron workers as their chairman.

From very early that morning until the meeting convened people from Pulaski County and adjacent counties entered Jamestown to participate in the first labor demonstration ever held in these parts. The most interesting part of it all was two women speakers who spoke, representing seven counties. They directed their conversation at the contractors, telling them they expected a fair deal from them for their men folks. Brother Loftis has told us that these people are most militant and determined to see the thing through. To make a long story short, we are trying to get the same wage scale on this job as prevails on the Center Hill and Dale Hollow dam projects, which are only a few miles apart.

After the facts were presented and labor had stated its desires, the contractors still insisted they pay the book rate or nothing. They were told that the book rate means the minimum, and that 90 per cent of our people work above that rate, so the matter of settlement goes to Washington as agreed by both parties. L. U. No. B-429 and its officers appreciate the opportunity of having a part in establishing and maintaining good working

To aid in the Defense Bond campaign in Memphis, L. U. No. B-474 has financed this and other bill-board displays. The local itself and individual members have already invested generously.



conditions and wages for this area and its people.

The Tennessee Valley Authority has been operating since 1933 successfully, I would say. Take a look for yourself in the February Journal. The map of the Tennessee Valley clearly exemplifies the extent of collective bargaining between management and labor. Thanks to those brave old warriors of the I. B. E. W. for the course they have set for us. This course, Brothers, is still in print. Look in the front of your constitution, it is headed: "Objects." We are offering our services and cooperation as a part of this valley to the upper Cumberland area. We are sure to this end we will be able to build in the next 10 years an exact model of T. V. A. in the Cumberland Basin, where Wolf Creek, Dale Hollow and Center Hill dams are the foundations at present.

We are cooperating with our International Office and the A. F. of L. in buying one billion in Defense Bonds and stamps this year. Our last meeting arranged for a committee to ascertain what our Brothers were doing to this end. This was done to determine how to further our efforts. Your press agent stuck his neck out and was appointed chairman of this committee, which has only been functioning two weeks. The results were as I expected: our Brothers have been buying bonds and stamps ever since the program was instituted. Reports so far are most pleasing, investments running into thousands of dollars. I will make a full report in the April Worker.

Our sick committee reports Brother Price Pippin steadily improving, although he is still confined at Veterans Hospital, Murfreesboro, Tenn. We are hoping that he will soon be able to assume his duties, as he is needed badly.

Thanks to the Four Freedoms; let's keep them all by buying more Defense Bonds and stamps.

WILLIAM A. WALKER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-474, like all other local unions affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has gone "all out for defense." Besides the purchase of the full allowed amount of Defense Bonds, it is now encouraging the average citizen of Memphis, Tenn., to buy Defense Bonds by renting space on bill boards and having a Defense Bond poster exhibited thereon. This bill board is lighted up at night so that all who pass it, either during the day or at night may read the message.

The membership of No. B-474 has been very liberal in the purchase of Defense Bonds and most of its members have purchased one or more Defense Bonds. They also contributed freely to the recent Red Cross drive that was conducted in Memphis, and have adopted the motto "Give until it hurts," in their effort to aid in defeating the Axis powers.

The meetings of No. B-474 are being opened with the Pledge of Allegiance to our flag, and every member has resolved to turn out the greatest quantity of quality work possible during his working hours on any and all defense jobs. Your scribe has observed that this is being done wholeheartedly.

C. C. SUTTON,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Local Union No. 492 had a very enjoyable social evening which was thoroughly enjoyed by those who attended, and the energetic committee who sponsored the affair are heartily

thanked by us all. The eats were scrumptious, the music first rate, and the floor show tiptop. The pleasant sight of children of members of our own local giving solo dances was also a welcome innovation and should be encouraged. The little daughter of Brother Frank Geary gave a very nice toe dance and Miss Dixon, the daughter of Brother Frank Dixon, gave a nice exhibition of a Dutch divertissement in costume. Both, as I have already said, were favorably received.

Brother J. Murphy, having resigned from the position of financial secretary in January, this position is now filled by Brother Tom Kenny, who gives promise of filling this important position to the satisfaction of all.

We bespeak the cooperation of all our membership in prompt payment of dues, preferably in advance, as our constitution provides, to make his job as easy as it is possible to make it.

Our two Brothers on active service with the Royal Canadian Air Force are well and leading busy lives. I refer to Brother Roy Kerr and Brother Omer Malo. We wish them good luck, happy landings and a safe return to our midst in the not too distant future.

All members of this local are busy helping supply the vital force (electrical energy) which is just as necessary as the raw materials to produce the sinews of war in the struggle to defend our way of life.

H. M. NEVISON,  
President.

#### L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

It has just dawned on me that February is a short month, so if I am to give L. U. No. 567 the representation in the Journal that some of the boys feel I should under my double-time pay scale rate, I guess I'll have to let the accelerator bear down on me to make the grade. It's always up hill on this job. Many of the boys have been kind enough with their compliments to encourage me to try again, and it is fitting and proper that I express by sincere appreciation to the nice remarks made by the secretary of L. U. No. 333, Horace Howe, and while I am ready to meet him in this long-range debate I am not much of a speaker, and having heard him on various occasions I am already conceding his superiority. My respects to him as a typical union and labor leader.

Along with all this tremendous amount of new construction, pipe line, defense work, the two big ship yards, a lot of potential work of similar nature—housing projects, etc.—Business Representative Al. Russell has been forced to play the per capita of L. U. No. 567 until it has stretched like a rubber band or almost as if it was breathing, but it didn't blow up, and I guess it won't be deflated for a long time.

During this time all hands have enjoyed a prosperous season of hard work, double-time scale, seven days a week for continuous months. Perhaps there has been so much that a good many of the Brothers haven't had time or inclination to brush up or keep tuned to their customary journeyman standard that has always been maintained to satisfy the 17 contractors who are signers of the agreement.

Incidentally, our new contract is all in order and in our possession.

Along with this feeling another condition prevails that is more or less disturbing. Many of these boys have come in here, young and strong and capable on these construction jobs. Under the direction of capable foremen, lead men, etc., they have developed rapidly, and what would ordinarily cover three or four years of experience in normal times they have crowded into one. But we've got to bear in mind that it is the signed con-

tractor who is paying the stepped-up wage scale.

During the depression the examining board of L. U. No. 567 didn't function often enough to get acquainted, but since the expansion of so much new and big business the board has almost had a full-time job, starting behind scratch and trying to be fair with all the boys in our jurisdiction as well as outside members, yet they couldn't lean over backward very far for still the signed contractor must be satisfied.

The examining board has been holding sessions weekly for a long while. No less capable and tops in all respects, the electricians Chet Freeman and Philip V. Libby, are board members, while as chairman we find none other than John R. Fraser—just imagine—Professor Fraser.

We won't know much about the complete story until next week, when, after the final examinations, all reports will be made on a sort of wholesale procedure. But the board plans to use one evening at least of examining board time to properly classify the body of streamlined journeymen.

There has been plenty of grumbling pro and con which should be expected under this emergency setup, and there are still a lot of boys who don't like to go to school.

It was recently necessary for the executive board to take proper action to replace our recently but very firmly resigned president, Chet Moreshead, since he couldn't be induced to change his mind about it.

Ex-president, past president, still president, next president, John Archambeau has been officiating until we get the house in order. John has been in and out so much during our presidential parade of the last year that he has to wait until the roll call of officers to see if he is officiating.

So next Monday night, due to proper action by the board, Brother John Fraser will be appointed vice president until the election of officers in June. Frank Place was a close second choice.

Sponsored by Brother Ed. Fessenden, the local union will support financially the activity of Al Russell as organizer for the proper A. F. of L. program in the two big yards. The South Portland Ship Building Corporation has a contract to build 80 ships for the Maritime Commission, while the Todd Bath Yard has launched four of the 30 on order by the British.

There will be a big election on March 12, and again Business Representative Russell has proven his versatility as a first class organizer and we feel confident the cooperation of all activity against C. I. O. and independent unions will win out for the A. F. of L. But it will be a battle royal and no punches pulled.

M. M. MCKENNEY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

Your correspondent, along with President Haslett, Brothers Tony Coppola and Harry Wade, attended the Eastern Pennsylvania Regional local unions meeting held at Labor Temple, York, Pa., on Saturday, February 21.

To say that this committee enjoyed the occasion from both a business and social standpoint is putting it mildly; we can assure all that the gathering from all angles was one to be remembered.

It was unfortunate that we were not represented also by our business manager, Bert Chambers (not Sr.) and Executive Board Chairman Don Smith. Both these Brothers were unable to attend due to matters that required their attention on the above date.

The high light of the meeting was the discussion on the subject of full-time business representation—during lean years as well as



the years of plenty. International Vice President "Bill" Walker clearly and explicitly outlined the International Office policy on this subject. The policy of the International Office is that all local unions shall, as always, retain their autonomy and shall find ways and means during a "union" market to prepare for that (according to past labor history) day when the pendulum will swing to an "employers'" market.

In other words, today we have something that the employer is willing or must pay a premium for; some time in the future the employer may have something that the unions will have to pay a premium for; that premium is a reduction in hourly rate, due to the fact that more union members are available than there are jobs to place them on.

It is an old story, familiar to most of us; the fact that supply and demand regulate the cost.

It is, therefore, during these times of an oversupply on our part that business manager representation is more necessary, in order that we be able to resist with all of our concentrated power all efforts to tear down what it required long years of hard work and sacrifice to build up.

The committee from L. U. No. B-654 who attended the above session are wholeheartedly in favor of supporting International Vice President Walker and the International Office on this very important issue. We are equally confident that our officers and members will unanimously support this or any measure that protects our interests when this protection is needed most.

Let our slogan be: "Full-time business manager representation at all times, cost what it may."

We are sure that if this be our slogan, backed by a firm determination of loyalty to our International Office and the local union, the "cost what it may" will be little compared with the benefits derived.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-667, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

L. U. No. B-667 will be five years old this May, and we are planning on celebrating our anniversary this year.

The office force of the Southern Colorado Power Company has joined L. U. No. B-667 and their agreement has been negotiated and

signed; also the Trinidad Power Company office force had joined Local No. B-667 and their agreement has been negotiated and signed.

GEORGE DEAN,  
President.

#### L. U. NO. B-688, MANSFIELD, OHIO

Editor:

Hello, everybody! You are hearing from Local No. B-688 at last.

We are just finishing the new G. E. plant at Bucyrus, and ready for anything that comes along. Additions at the Westinghouse plant are next in order, and several others are in the fire.

We are enclosing a picture of the G. E. crew with a list of names attached. All are members of L. U. No. B-688 except where otherwise stated.

We are up and coming, so just watch us grow!

GROVER C. MERRITT,  
Recording Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Well, boys, this time I have a sad duty to perform. It is my misfortune to have to report to you that our local union is in mourning, for its very beloved president, W. H. Baker, passed away on February 4, last. If ever a Brother died in harness, Bill did so. The duties he was called upon to do to keep the office running smoothly, in charge of the time and assignment of over 1,900 men employed in the electrical division of Norfolk Navy Yard, proved too much to carry, and Bill laid down to rest at the age of 41. Surely his death was as much a war casualty as any at Pearl Harbor, as he died in selfless devotion to duty at the call of his country.

With all the manifest duties he was called upon to discharge, Bill was never too busy to pass a kindly helping word to any one who chanced to call on him, and in addition he handled countless duties such as floral contributions, war savings stamps, and Defense Bonds sales. He was young in the labor movement, having joined our Brotherhood in 1937, but he was old in the practice of our standards of brotherhood as practiced by our Lord and Saviour. It is seldom indeed that one has the pleasure and satisfaction of having worked as a Brother and partner with

such as Bill, and we of L. U. No. 734 will miss his guidance and counsel.

To fill the unexpired portion of his term as president, your humble servant was elevated from his former station as vice president, and he is sure to find the shoes hard to fill. With the help of all we will have to struggle on.

O. W. HERB,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 743, READING, PA.

Editor:

For the past month or so it seems that banquets and dinners hold sway up the Schuylkill Valley. It started with a testimonial dinner on the eve of January 24 for Brother Walker, of Philadelphia, newly-elected vice president of the Brotherhood, with one of our leading contractors, Keystone Engineering Co., as host. Those present heard speeches of cooperation among government agencies, contractors and labor in the interest of national defense. A number of representatives of surrounding locals as well as the larger locals of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington were present.

And to continue in the feasting frame of mind, Local No. 743, on February 7, held its first annual dinner, at which members and their wives were in good attendance. This occasion was rather unique inasmuch as it not only marks the first, but a long-held dream of many of the members, that is of having a successful social get-together. Brothers Becker and Yeager were the speakers and quite some interest was shown by the ladies in the formation of a women's auxiliary of the local. Retiring after dinner to the recreation room, all found entertainment to their liking, and a general air of sociability reigned.

Some of our large jobs in this locality have been finished and at present no sizable job is moving, although several are in the offing. However, some of our men are still out of town on defense projects elsewhere. All those here are kept busy.

Before closing, I want to mention again that the negotiations and organization movements that have been on foot for some time between the Metropolitan Edison Co. and their operators, etc., at the West Reading plant have been successfully concluded, thus bringing this plant in line with the other plants of the system.

This is about all this time but will be back again.

R. L. BUCKWALTER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-801, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Editor:

After trying for about seven or eight years to get the men with the Alabama Power Company organized, we finally got over the top. And now we have some news to go in the ELECTRICAL WORKER. We want to let the other locals know about our local, and we knew the best way for them to know about us would be through the Electrical Worker. We do not have a press secretary yet, so I will attempt to act as one. With your help, I guess it can be printed.

Our contract was signed on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1942. It dates back to the first of November, 1941, and our raises were paid from that date. I feel that everybody involved will be better satisfied. Now, since we have signed the contract, I think our local will continue to grow. We wish to thank International Vice President G. X. Barker and Representative J. R. May for helping us put our local over. We have a fine bunch of fellows to work with. Our local No. B-801 is a mixed local of the A and B charter, but we are going to have more to come into the A charter, for they want the



Electrical crew working on the new General Electric plant at Bucyrus, furnished by L. U. No. B-688. All are members of L. U. No. B-688 except as indicated. Back row, left to right, Ray Schaaf, "Shorty" Schwartz, E. P. "Doggie" Long, Leo Russell; Connie Snyder, L. U. No. 683; Otto Davis and Lewis Schroeder. Center row, O. Hoover, C. A. Neer; Floyd Engle, L. U. No. 683; Sam Creps, G. C. Merritt. Front row, Dave Creps, business manager; Bob Martin, Gail Peterson, steward; Gil Buckingham, L. U. No. 683; Ray "Red" Foster, "Brownie" Lang, "the little man with the big cigar," foreman.



insurance and old age pension benefits. We hold two meetings a month, every first and third Friday nights. We always have good crowds at our meetings. In fact, we are going to have to get a larger hall to meet in, as the one we have is getting too small for our crowds. Our fellows all work together, and when you find a bunch of fellows like that they are bound to win. So we are expecting to have a successful local.

G. E. JACKSON,  
Recording Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

Would like to apologize for the past few letters as they seem to center around patriotic activities and there seemed to be a repetition. However, this time I'll try to find something different.

I guess everyone knows we went on war time February 9, but it seems the S. A. L. Ry. decided they were going to put something over on the shop crafts and make them like it. Under our agreement the starting time for work was 7:30 a. m. until 4 p. m. The company decided to change the time to 8:30 a. m. until 5 p. m. Our committee went on record as not approving the change and for our force to report for work at usual time, 7:30 a. m., which we are doing. So, at this time we have a controversy which could have been avoided if the company had not tried to force this matter upon the shop crafts at this point.

We have had one of the worst wrecks on this system, near West Palm Beach, that has happened down this way. Two of our fast diesel-powered passenger trains met head-on, killing the crew on one of them and injuring a number of others. We are thankful that our Brother riders on these trains, namely Standymire and Wallace, escaped injury. You boys certainly ought to be extra good now.

"Our Gang" has been pretty busy installing a 13,000-volt substation, an electric crane in shop and also the latest machinery in the new flue shop.

In conclusion, would like to say we received acknowledgment of our voluntary donations mailed to the President to use for national defense, the amount being \$1,100.

J. R. BOYLE,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-876, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Editor:

I desire, as the new press secretary, to tell how the local is progressing.

The local covers all the Consumers Power Company property in Michigan. The main local is in Grand Rapids, with branch locals in all cities and towns where the property is located.

We have a state executive board which meets every month. The local union meets the first Friday of each month. It has 2,000 members, and an average of 40 members a month have been taken in this past year.

We had a layoff of about 40 per cent on account of lack of material. However, all but 50 of the men have been placed on other jobs by the union.

Our agreement with the company expires the first of October, but we are now working on a new agreement, which we hope will serve better.

Ninety per cent of our members are buying Defense Bonds, and all are working to win the war. We have some of our members in the Army and Navy.

This is my first article for the Journal, and will let you hear from us often in the future.

GEORGE F. BOSTWICK,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 923, AUGUSTA, GA.

Editor:

It has been several months since I have written for this column, and I am glad indeed that some of my friends have informed me that they were sorry Local No. 923 wasn't represented in the correspondence section during this period. You other scribes out there can understand how gratifying it is to know somebody misses your letter when you fail to get it in. However, let me hasten to state that I have no false illusions about my ability as a scribe. Like most of you who have tried and perhaps still are trying to write a letter that will do someone else some good, I write and see my failure but always hope the next one will be better.

We've had more noses to count at recent meetings of our local union. That is easy to understand when I tell you that we are in the midst of negotiations for a new wage scale. Our present working agreement was signed, effective March 1, 1941, to March 1, 1943, with the provision that we may open negotiations for new wages applicable after March 1, 1942. At the time of this writing I am unable to predict what the outcome will be. Maybe I will be able to tell you more about it next month.

Say, Brothers, if the electric utilities are not making money on their investment now, when do you suppose they will? Down here in Georgia our substations are loaded as never before. But they tell us it is mostly wholesale power that is loading them and there is very little profit in it. That sure would be hard for us to disprove. But we do know that we have had an increase of about 20,000 meters during the past year. You boys over there in Alabama sure must have had something on the ball when you closed your first agreement recently with the Alabama Power Company. Your journeymen now

make more than ours for the first time since we organized in 1935, if I am correctly informed. More power to you.

It looks like the organized workmen are doing their bit towards aiding Uncle Sam financially. Our local union recently purchased a \$500 Defense Bond, which dug rather deep in our balance but which we feel was the most worthwhile use to which we could put our money. The carpenters' local union of this city recently purchased \$50,000 worth of Defense Bonds. That isn't chicken feed by any means. The workers at a defense project here paid enough into the Red Cross fund last week to enable Augusta to go over the top by several thousand dollars. It is going to take more than money to win this war, though. It is going to take men of courage and men of character. We all know that courage is needed on the firing line, but wouldn't the presence of profiteering indicate that there was need for more character behind the men behind the men on the firing line? The sooner we all wake up to this fact the sooner we will be able to stamp out the foes of this beloved land of ours.

Another one of our members is slated to leave for the Army next week, Brother C. F. Freeman. Willie, we will miss you around these parts. Good luck to you as you take your place among the soldiers of Uncle Sam.

By the way, Stevenson said, "There is one person whom it is my duty to make good, and that is myself." When we succeed in doing that we have done something.

So long 'til next time.

R. M. BALLARD,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Editor:

Many requests for information come to our office each day for information about employment on the Merrimac defense project and the Camp McCoy job. We have information from many sources which leads us to believe that only a few electrical workers will be needed on these jobs until along in April or May. We expect that by June 1 there will be a very noticeable shortage of experienced electrical workers.

It begins to look like this local will have a large number of members in the armed forces of our country within a few months. Perhaps the military assessment is in our favor after all.

Our members are very patriotic people as individuals and as a group. In our earnest desire to be patriotic we must be careful not to be the victims of employers' schemes for profit under the disguises of national defense and tire rationing.

For the past several months there has been a very large number of men desiring membership in our local union. We must be very careful not to accept as journeymen electrical workers, any men of inferior qualifications. In order to safeguard the average rating of our membership, our examining committee has found it necessary to meet very often and have donated liberally of their time.

RAYMOND PANZER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

Regular monthly meeting of Local No. B-1073 was held on February 5, 1942, in Polish Hall, Eighth Street, at 8 p. m. Meeting was called to order by Brother Leo. A. Meinert, president.

We were honored by having some distinguished guests present at this meeting, among whom were John Bradley, president of Local No. 5; James Rogan, business manager of Local No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.; William Walker, district vice president, and A. R. Johnson, business manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Brother A. R. Johnson introduced the distinguished visitors to the local and each made a very short talk to the assembled body of their experiences in unionism. In presenting Brother William Walker, in a casual way, Brother A. R. Johnson stated that when a contract was to be negotiated where women were on the committee representing the company Brother Walker was always chosen for the task and he usually came out of the meeting with a satisfactory contract. I will have some more to tell you later in another paragraph concerning Brother Walker during the social which followed the business meeting.

Brother Walker commended the officials of Local No. B-1073 for their splendid leadership during the trying days immediately following its organization in the summer of 1937. Beginning with about 1,100 members when chartered, we now have approximately 2,100 members and are gaining every day.

The executive board came in for some praise also for the prompt manner in which they handled grievances between employees and management.

Motion was made by one of the members that the local donate \$200 to the Bomber Fund drive being made by the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, and this motion was passed.

Following the business meeting a social had been arranged by the executive board for all of the members and invited guests who numbered 600 and the building was packed. Special tables were reserved for the ladies and they were served at the tables with refreshments and sandwiches, and right here is where Brother Walker comes back into the picture again. After observing the ladies' tables I saw Brother Walker right in the middle of about 100 women with a gorgeous blonde on one side and an equally glamorous redhead on the other, and all were having the time of their life. Later in the evening Mr. Walker was again observed on the dance floor jitter-bugging with the fair sex and again was having a wonderful time.

Music was furnished by a local orchestra for the dancing members on the second floor, and down on the ground floor one of the members had an accordion and they were singing the popular songs of the day and one very good tap dancer by the name of Allen O'Brien was amusing the boys.

The social came to a close around midnight. Everybody had a barrel of fun and these socials indicate that all of the members are in the spirit of seeing the local grow and prosper.

H. M. SMITH,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1088, CONSHOCKEN, PA.

Editor:

No doubt most of you will be surprised to see L. U. No. B-1088 arise from its deep slumber and into the columns of the Worker.

Although we haven't much news, we are glad to become part of the Journal.

Quite a few of our Brothers have been inducted into active service. Although we hated to see them go, we are very proud of them. Best of luck to the following: John Harding, inducted February 17, 1941; Sam De Medio, David Curry, June 20, 1941; Earl Glancy, George Merkel, October 17, 1941; Tom Fox, Steve Jordan, Steve Zadroga, James Campbell, James Smith, January 5, 1942; Joe De Pasquale, January 8, 1942; Earl Ehly, January 12, 1942; William Waddell, January 22, 1942; William Gallaway, January 23, 1942; Joseph S. Banas, Walter Woyden, January 30, 1942; Peter Maximowicz, February 2, 1942. We also wish good luck to our apprentice boys who are now in service, William Harrison, Dan Thompson, Jr., Tommy Van

Fossen, January 6, 1942; William Moore, Walter Crist, February 6, 1942. We are proud to say Uncle Sam has some very good men.

We have had quite an increase of members in our local union in the past year and more are coming in every month. We are also proud of our new plant, that makes it three in our small town of Conshohocken. Our new plant is located on Hector and Apple Streets, and a very nice and cheerful place it is. From all reports, our workers are more than pleased with their new surroundings.

Before putting anyone to sleep I'll say good-bye 'til the next time.

JANE C. MACKIEWICZ,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 1220, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

In looking over the communications from the locals in the last two issues of the ELECTRICAL WORKER, I am particularly impressed with one outstanding element: in almost every letter there was mention of something being done or planned to assist in national defense. This is indicative of the strong undercurrent of grim determination on the part of everyone to prove to the Japs that they made a bigger mistake than we at Pearl Harbor.

This local voted at our last meeting to purchase two more bonds of the \$1,000 variety, which brings the total to three such bonds.

Many members are assisting the E. S. M. D. T. schools in Chicago. This consists mainly of teaching elementary radio, communications and code to those who may be drafted into the armed forces soon. One of the men in the sound effect department of WBBM who is taking the course reported to me recently that they have already attained a code speed of about 10 words per minute.

Brother Elmer P. Hayes, who has been on the disabled list for some time, was presented with a gift of \$100 from this local. Elmer has been confined to a rest sanitarium for a long time; however, it is reported that very recently he has gone home and may later be allowed to go back to work. Our hats are off and best wishes to Brother Hayes.

Members of the WMRO, Aurora, Ill., technical staff joined our local and were sworn in at our February meeting along with Dwight McPeck, who has been up to the present working as an apprentice at WBBM.

As of February 24, 1942, Associated Broadcast Technicians Unit has ceased to exist. ABTU has done a lot of good in the past and a large number of raw recruits have been organized under its banner. However, a majority of the membership apparently feel that it has served its purpose; therefore have committed it to potters' field. So be it. I trust that they have made a wise choice and will have no cause to regret their action. Time alone can answer that. First of all and above everything we are Americans, and as Americans we have learned that when the election is over to bear true allegiance to our leaders.

JERRY SMITH,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 1258, DES MOINES, IOWA

Editor:

Having been thoroughly reprimanded by our president for neglecting to keep this column fully advised as to our activities, this secretary hesitates to further delay the report of our meager group.

The demands of the military services have been felt in our group, to date four members of our local having left to serve their country. We have been fortunate in obtaining a number of replacements from other ranks of the craft, and have not had to run short-handed. We also count ourselves indeed for-

tunate in the caliber of men we have attracted to our local.

Our illustrious president, Jesse C. McCowen, recently resigned his position with the company as well as his official position with the local in order that he might devote his full time to and accept a position as representative of the International Office. Confidentially, it was on the strength of his assistance in the negotiation of our recent contract, I understand, that the appointment was made. He did a swell job, and we'll miss him. Your gain, our loss, gents, and if he drops in to see you, give him a handclasp.

It is the humble opinion of your correspondent that in this time of need any sacrifice that we can make in the aid of our country is none too great. Those of us who offer our services to our armed forces are no more important than those of us who remain at home to keep the wheels grinding. And not the least of the sacrifices we can make is the offer of our money to the government "for the duration." Buy bonds! Most of our locals have a little money which they can spare for this purpose. Do what you can, boys; remember the Gestapo doesn't carry a card. The life of our craft depends on our reaction to this emergency. Remember Pearl Harbor!

F. E. BARTLETT,  
Press Secretary.

#### WAY OF A LAWYER

(Continued from page 121)

ing away municipal control over its employees, such agreements would, in effect, vest control of the municipal government in an unelected and uncontrolled private organization (the union) and take control from the head or heads of the municipal government who have been chosen by the public and whose conduct is regulated by law." If that be thinking, then by the same mysterious process, a municipal agency would be unable to enter into contracts with corporations, associations or individuals concerning other activities because the corporate or association officer or the individual executives have not been elected by the same body which elected some of the municipal officials. The late Justice Brandeis long ago exposed the speciousness of such arguments when in 1917 he said, "It is urged that a union agreement curtails the liberty of the operator. Every agreement curtails the liberty of those who enter into it. The test of legality is not whether an agreement curtails liberty, but whether the parties have agreed upon some thing which the law prohibits or declares otherwise to be against public policy."

The question is not one of a municipal agency agreeing to do what it may not lawfully do. Nor is there an unlawful surrender or delegation of power involved, as the report concludes, in a public agency's recognition that many of the problems of a public employee are common to his fellow employees, and that the only practical and effective way in which he can obtain appropriate consideration for some of them is through collective bargaining.

The report is also deficient in ignoring the historic reality of lawful collective bargaining in so many public agencies, such as the Army Ordnance Yards, the Navy Yards, the U. S. Printing Office, the Panama Canal Zone, the Inland Waterway, and even the U. S. Shipping Board and the U. S. Railroad Administration during the first world war, in addition to the municipal agencies.

In view of the multitude and complexity of the problems which democracy must face in the immediate future, it will be unfortunate if Report No. 76 of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers adds further to the confusion of thought on so important a problem as labor relations.



# IN MEMORIAM

## Frank H. Rising, L. U. No. B-125

Initiated December 9, 1938

It is with deep sorrow that Local Union No. B-125 notes the passing onward and closes our membership file for Brother Frank H. Rising. Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to his loved ones in their loss, which we in our bond of Brotherhood share.

The charter of Local Union No. B-125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Rising, and a copy of this resolution shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

DALE B. SIGLER,  
R. I. CLAYTON,  
HENRY H. NEWCOMB,  
Committee

Adopted by Local Union No. B-125 in meeting assembled, January 23, 1942.  
Portland, Oreg.

## John E. Hannah, L. U. No. 41

Initiated October 10, 1922

Whereas it is with the sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 41, record the passing of our Brother, John E. Hannah, on January 28, 1942; and

Whereas those of us who knew him best knew him to be loyal to this organization and considerate of his fellow men; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing to them our sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that these resolutions be sent to his family, and entered into the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN HOLZER,  
GEORGE M. WILLAX,  
GEORGE C. ADRIAN,  
Committee

Buffalo, N. Y.

## Allen Keating, L. U. No. B-2

Initiated June 9, 1922

We, the members of Local No. B-2, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the sudden death of our esteemed Brother, Allen Keating.

Whereas our deceased member has a long standing in Local No. B-2, he deserves special mention as a Brother who was always ready to preach and work for the benefit not only of the local, but his fellow men, a man beloved by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

HERBERT BROCKETT,  
ROBERT MAGUIRE,  
WILLIAM HOPKINS,  
Committee

St. Louis, Mo.

## Eugene O'Neill, Sr., L. U. No. 326

Initiated December 16, 1941

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Eugene O'Neill, Sr.;

Whereas L. U. No. 326 has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother, Eugene O'Neill, Sr.; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 326, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 326, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 326 be draped in mourning for a period of 60 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother.

HENRY GREAVES,  
JOHN F. O'NEILL,  
FREDERICK BARNES,  
WILLIAM BOYLE,  
LAWRENCE CHOATE,  
JOHN DOYLE,  
Committee

Lawrence, Mass.

## Henry H. Sinclair, L. U. No. 849

Initiated November 5, 1937

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 849, record the death, January 31, 1942, of our friend and Brother, Henry H. Sinclair; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN F. MANNING,  
Recording Secretary

Shelburne Falls, Mass.

## Josiah P. Bogue, L. U. No. B-9

Reinitiated October 30, 1939

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Josiah P. Bogue, who was initiated as a member of our Brotherhood on October 25, 1939; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Bogue L. U. No. B-9 has lost a true and worthy member and loyal friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to the memory of our departed Brother and express our sincere sympathy to his family and friends in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Bogue, a copy be spread on the minutes of our L. U. No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

C. A. DALTON,  
CHESTER HELDEMAN,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee

Chicago, Ill.

## Clarence J. G. Bess, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated June 6, 1939

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed Brother Clarence J. G. Bess, who was initiated into our Brotherhood on June 6, 1939; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9 has lost in the death of Brother Bess a steadfast friend and loyal worker in the cause of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-9 hereby expresses its appreciation for the work and interest he always exhibited in our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the family and friends of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our L. U. No. 9, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

VICTOR WALECKA,  
LESTER SMITH,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee

Chicago, Ill.

## Jack Barrett, L. U. No. B-79

Initiated July 26, 1900

As a man's greatness may be appraised by the character of the enemies he has made, so somewhat may a local attain abiding greatness by the losses it has sustained.

The stamina of L. U. No. B-79 has again been tried by the death of Jack Barrett, December 27. He lived only two years to enjoy his Brotherhood pension.

Who will do justice to his splendid character as revealed in the searching light of eternity?

Let us simply remember him as an ideal union man. Being this he was everything else. His heart was so full of love for the Brotherhood there was no room for hate or littleness.

We suffer the loss of one of those brave pioneers in the labor movement whose initial surveys later developed into the grand national highways leading to the City of Hope—for posterity.

JAMES O'CONNELL,  
HARRY RICHTOR,  
ROSELLE BRIGHAM,  
THOMAS BERRIGAN,  
Committee

Syracuse, N. Y.

## Charles Stuart, L. U. No. B-1048

Initiated March 15, 1937

Whereas Brother Charles Stuart, a well-loved charter member of L. U. No. B-1048, has passed on to a better life, Saturday, January 24, 1942, a loyal, friendly, generous man whom the membership will miss sorely. He found time since his birth, 77 years ago, to serve his country in the Navy, the Masonic Order and his union in civilian life; therefore be it

Resolved, That the committee go on record as urging that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and forward a copy of this resolution to his family and to the editor of our magazine for publication.

VANCE R. RUNYON,  
LUCILLE T. MALONEY,  
LESTER A. HALLER,  
Committee

Indianapolis, Ind.

## Anthony K. Frank, L. U. No. 26

Initiated December 7, 1939

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 26, Government Branch, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, Anthony K. Frank, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to call from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

J. F. SULLENDER,  
Recording Secretary

Washington, D. C.

## Robert McDonough, L. U. No. B-2

Reinitiated March 19, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed Brother, Robert McDonough; and

Whereas, although our deceased Brother was only a member for a short time, the stand he took for the principles of organized labor, his good fellowship with men on the job, gained for him the respect of the members of L. U. No. B-2.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

AUGUST "TIM" HAARSTICK,  
HENRY BROWN,  
OSCAR MEYER,  
Committee

St. Louis, Mo.

## Trino Preze, L. U. No. B-667

Reinitiated July 18, 1940

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-667, mourn the passing of Brother Trino Preze; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

C. H. PAYNE,  
H. A. WILCOX,  
J. S. DAVIS,  
Committee

Pueblo, Colo.

## Thomas Williams, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated May 2, 1940

Whereas it has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Thomas Williams; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Williams L. U. No. B-9 has lost a loyal and true member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our L. U. No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN LAMPING,  
RALPH A. BREHMAN,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee

Chicago, Ill.



**Mark Spiegel, L. U. No. B-9***Initiated March 4, 1911*

Whereas it is with the deepest regret that L. U. No. B-9 records an expression of its feeling of profound sorrow on the occasion of the death of Brother Mark Spiegel, which occurred on January 21, 1941.

Impressive in its suggestiveness to our members, who seek enduring ways of serving their fellow men, was Brother Spiegel's exceptional accomplishment.

He was unswervingly devoted to the interests of our organization for the past 30 years, and his loyalty and appreciation contributed greatly to the pleasure and satisfaction of the members of our local union.

We, in recording this evidence of our appreciation of the personal qualities and loyalty of Brother Spiegel, desire to extend to his family our sympathy in the loss which they have sustained.

WILLIAM STOKES,  
EMMETT R. GREEN,  
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

**Charles Kennedy, L. U. No. B-9***Reinitiated September 7, 1938*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our loyal Brother, Charles Kennedy; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Kennedy L. U. No. B-9 and our Brotherhood has lost one of its valued members and good workers in the cause of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-9 expresses its sense of loss in the death of our late Brother for all of his kindness and activities in the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere condolence to the family of Brother Kennedy in their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our L. U. No. B-9, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

R. X. BARRY,  
C. MANN,  
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

**C. E. Compton, L. U. No. B-66***Initiated August 25, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God, in His supreme wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, C. E. Compton; and

Whereas it is with deep sorrow that the members of L. U. No. B-66 mourn his passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-66, of Houston, Texas, extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother Compton, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-66.

H. M. OLIVE,  
R. Z. NECESSARY,  
F. J. SISSOM,

Houston, Texas.

Committee

**William Queeney, L. U. No. 166***Initiated November 1st, 1922 in L. U. No. 140*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst on December 13, 1942, our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Queeney; and

Whereas in the death of our dear Brother L. U. No. 166 has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 166 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Queeney, and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our desire to convey our heartfelt sympathies and condolences to his family and loved ones left behind; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

WILLIAM S. CONDON,  
WILLIAM DICKSON,  
CHARLES McCOMBIE,

Schenectady, N. Y.

Committee

**Oscar Temple, L. U. No. 674***Reinitiated September 25, 1936*

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 674 record the passing of our Brother, Oscar Temple; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

CHARLES J. CARROLL,  
EVERETT R. TESSIER,  
PAUL T. CARROLL,

Boston, Mass.

Committee

**Frank O. Smith, L. U. No. 918***Initiated June 23, 1919*

With sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 918, record the death, December 25, 1941, of our departed friend and Brother, Frank O. Smith.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that the members shall stand in silent meditation for one minute as a mark of due respect.

C. J. CLARK,

Covington, Ky.

Financial Secretary

**O. I. Jacobson, L. U. No. B-77***Initiated July 9, 1929 in L. U. No. 292*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. B-77 mourn the death of our Brother, O. I. Jacobson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. G. FISHER,  
C. E. VAN HULLE,  
T. A. ARNOLD,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

**L. M. Kays, L. U. No. B-66***Initiated October 3, 1907 in L. U. No. 242*

Whereas the members of L. U. No. B-66 deeply regret the sudden passing from our midst of our dear friend and Brother, L. M. Kays; and

Whereas L. U. No. B-66 cherishes the pleasant memories strewn by the long span of years in which we enjoyed his Brotherhood and fraternity; therefore be it

Resolved, That in fond recollection of his good personality and character, we convey our sorrow, sincere sympathy to his relatives and many friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-66, a copy be published in our official publication, the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators, and a copy sent to his bereaved family.

W. C. PARRISH,  
J. A. GRIFFIN,  
J. M. LOVELESS,  
J. O. ROBINSON,

Houston, Texas.

Committee

**Fred Geren, L. U. No. B-304***Initiated July 23, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-304 record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Fred Geren, who passed away January 29, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-304, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his friends and relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute and our charter will be draped for a period of 30 days, as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

ALVIN C. HARRISON,

Topeka, Kans.

Recording Secretary

**George Leising, L. U. No. B-1061***Initiated January 4, 1941*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1061 record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, George Leising; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

OVA MARTIN,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chairman of Committee

**Thomas Gilmore, L. U. No. B-702***Initiated April 30, 1937*

With great sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, record the passing of Brother Thomas Gilmore. We wish to express to his family our sympathy in the time of their sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-702 stand for one minute in silent tribute to our departed Brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy be entered upon the minutes of the next regular meeting of L. U. No. B-702.

CHARLES MILLER,

West Frankfort, Ill.

Press Secretary

**Walter Nelson, L. U. No. B-702***Initiated April 28, 1937*

Whereas it is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-702 record the passing of our Brother, Walter Nelson, who died suddenly February 6; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to his relatives, and also a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. P. KELLY,  
GEORGE D. MARTZ,  
C. HOSKINS,

West Frankfort, Ill.

Committee

**Chris Smothers, L. U. No. B-53***Initiated March 14, 1903 in L. U. No. 356*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to his final reward our esteemed Brother, Chris Smothers; and

Whereas those of us who knew him best, knew him to be loyal to this organization and considerate of his fellow men; his kind deeds and noble character will always be remembered; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sympathy to his bereaved relatives and friends in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy sent the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,  
THOMAS M. CASSIDY,  
WILLIAM BURKREY,

Kansas City, Mo.

Committee

**Romeo Perreault, L. U. No. 561***Initiated June 17, 1937*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Romeo Perreault; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

L. M. FOLEY,  
R. W. WORRAKER,  
J. PARKIN,

Montreal, Quebec.

Committee



## Fred E. Barr, L. U. No. 176

Initiated December 15, 1909

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 176, mourn the passing of Brother Fred E. Barr from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days, and in the inadequate manner of men offer condolence to his family; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal.

L. C. BEVERLY,

ROY G. WORLEY,

CHARLES H. MEYERHOFF,

Joliet, Ill. Committee

## DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM FEBRUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1942

L. U.	Name	Amount
9	J. P. Bogne	\$475.00
6	J. P. Gericke	1,000.00
918	Frank O. Smith	1,000.00
77	J. C. Christensen	1,000.00
77	Steve Kulis	1,000.00
9	Paul Zion	1,000.00
2	Allen J. Keating	1,000.00
I. O.	John Barrett	62.50
41	V. H. Hugel	1,000.00
5	T. H. Heath	1,000.00
I. O.	P. J. Coughlin	1,000.00
176	Fred E. Barr	1,000.00
I. O.	C. F. Wegener	1,000.00
41	J. E. Hannah	1,000.00
39	R. W. Morin	300.00
504	J. De Pascale	1,000.00
58	H. A. Kilpatrick	1,000.00
854	Joseph O'Hara	825.00
38	B. J. Vyse	1,000.00
7	E. Charbonneau	1,000.00
599	Clarence E. Smith	1,000.00
38	W. W. Bury	1,000.00
6	G. E. Young	1,000.00
9	C. K. Kennedy	650.00
134	R. M. Cole	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles Robin	1,000.00
65	Joseph Rich	1,000.00
I. O.	U. S. Gray	1,000.00
I. O.	William Grams	1,000.00
271	E. V. McCoy	650.00
702	J. Trogolio	650.00
9	H. C. Mitzger	1,000.00
605	F. J. Hageman	650.00
125	F. H. Rising	650.00
I. O.	Edward H. Boeck	1,000.00
849	Henry H. Sinclair	825.00
1	H. J. Jensen	1,000.00
734	William H. Baker	825.00
I. O.	William G. Gilchrist	1,000.00
I. O.	Fred C. Blume	1,000.00
I. O.	E. J. McKernan	1,000.00
595	Don Trego	475.00
38	James Cleary	1,000.00
1	Joseph A. Barry	1,000.00
I. O.	T. J. Scanlon	1,000.00
309	H. B. Wilson	300.00
873	J. P. Cravens	825.00
84	A. R. Shivers	650.00
98	George Morgan	1,000.00
589	R. Dennis	1,000.00
I. O.	D. K. Miller	1,000.00
3	Harris P. Gallup	150.00
723	David Harris	150.00
77	G. J. Sargent	150.00
949	Charles D. Whitehead	150.00
547	Edward W. Davis	150.00
702	Mike Kwiatek	128.58
		\$45,691.08

## Notice of Correction:

Listed in January issue under death claims paid in December

134 Gustave Stiff ..... \$1,000.00  
should have been  
I. O. Gustave Stiff ..... \$1,000.00

## BUDGET BUREAU

(Continued from page 119)

"Third. Completion of dams now under construction shall be and future construction of new dams may be done by the Corps of United States Army Engineers.

"The bill itself is a masterpiece in compromising. All interested departments were consulted."

Mr. Ellis stated herewith that every department is consulted by the Budget Bureau, but labor certainly was not consulted on the elimination of the collective bargaining clause.

## UNIQUE ELECTRICAL JOB

(Continued from page 125)

of four inch copper pipe rolled into coils two feet in diameter with a blower system directed through the conductors for cooling purposes. Here also are two of the largest radio tubes ever built. They measure five and one-half feet from tip to tip, and cost \$1,650 each. These tubes are cooled by a water circulating system of 200 gallons per minute of distilled water. The pumping system is motivated by a 15 horsepower motor insulated from the tubes by the use of ceramic coils. A total of approximately 200 K. W. is dissipated in heat loss generated by the equipment, and carried off by five blowers, three fans and two pumps.

I have been requested by engineers of the Thermal Engineering Corporation not to reveal the complete operation of this equipment at this time, but it is here that the current is reconverted into alternating current of extremely high frequency, about 2,000,000 cycles, at 15,000 volts. In this form it is applied to the press electrodes.

Any frequency at high voltage will cause molecular activity, but the degree of activity is proportionate with the frequency of the current. The more frequently the molecules are distorted, the more heat they generate and the lower will be voltage requirements.

Due to the experimental stage of this job it took eight months to complete the construction and installation of the equipment and to eliminate all forms of parasites. The safety control and operating system is elaborate, using 30,000 feet of wire for motors and controls. It is impossible to gain access to any of the hazardous equipment while it is in operation. It is also impossible to turn on the equipment when any of the doors into the rectifier room, power amplifier rooms or driver cabinets are open. If someone should accidentally raise the press shield the equipment is automatically turned off and cannot be turned on again until the shield is in place. There are also many safety controls for protection of equipment. This control system was designed by Wilfred L. Atwood, graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and employed by the Thermal Engineering Corporation.

I feel fortunate indeed to have had the opportunity to work on this revolutionary installation. I firmly believe that this is only one of many high frequency

hot presses that will be installed in the Northwest and feel certain that many of the Brothers in the I. B. E. W. will have similar opportunities in the near future.

Yours for more and better high-frequency hot presses, and keep them 100 per cent union installations.

## ADJUSTING ELECTRICAL STANDARDS

(Continued from page 127)

statement on bare neutral and its attendant types of wiring as follows:

## BARE NEUTRAL CAMOUFLAGED

"As I see the proposal for uninsulated neutral, it is merely a camouflage for bare neutral, and I am a little sorry that the vote on the straight bare neutral does not come up first, because I think this proposition hangs upon it and should be decided in the same way. The uninsulated neutral as proposed differs only from a bare neutral in that there is an outside covering of a cotton braid. A cotton braid is not recognized as insulation. It may have some insulating value under perfectly dry conditions, and if it were suitable for insulation at low voltages, it should be recognized as such, and perhaps all of the conductors at low voltage could be supplied with only such covering.

"We all know that under conditions of dampness, for instance, it does not have any real insulation value and should not be recognized consequently as an insulator.

"Who is it that wants this put into the code? The manufacturers don't want it, the contractors don't want it, the wire men don't want it. Certainly, the large building owners don't want it in fire-resistant buildings, and small building owners probably don't know anything about it and don't know whether they want it or not. The only group which appears to want it is the light and power group, and they are certainly not a unit on it. In many parts of the country the utilities are not interested in the proposition at all.

"There has never been any data presented to the committee to show that there would be any reduction in labor cost. There would be slight reduction in material cost because some insulating material is left out. However, that that slight differential is not significant was very fully demonstrated, I think, in an address by one of our own group here, as president of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors two or three years. I will not rehearse his arguments, but merely say if there is anyone in this room who has not read that address, I think he should do so. Copies have been made available by one of the electrical manufacturers and can be had upon request."

Sharp differences of opinion have developed as to the savings in rubber, copper and zinc by the adoption of the bare neutral system. Many proponents of the grounding system contend that there is no real saving at all involved in the bare neutral system.



# Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

ELECTROMATIC DISTRIBUTORS, INC., 88 University Place, New York, N. Y.

FREED TRANSFORMER CO., 72 Spring St., New York, N. Y.  
RADIO ESSENTIALS, INC., 427 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

U. S. TELEVISION MFG. CORP., 106 Seventh St., New York, N. Y.

## THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

### Conduit and Fittings

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.  
COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes, N. Y.  
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.  
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.  
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.  
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.  
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.  
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.  
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.  
WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.  
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

### Switchboards, Panel Boards and Enclosed Switches

ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis, Mo.  
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.  
AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 41 E. 11th St., New York City.  
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.  
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.  
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.  
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.  
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.  
ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC., "ESCO", Newark, N. J.  
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.  
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
ERICKSON REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.  
FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.  
GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.  
GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.  
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.  
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.  
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.  
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.  
MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.  
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.  
PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.  
PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.

PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
PETERSON & CO., C. J., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.  
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.  
PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE, 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.  
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.  
WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WILLIAM, St. Louis, Mo.

### Electric Signal Apparatus, Telephones and Telephone Supplies

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.  
AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.  
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.  
LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.  
MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.  
SCHWARZE ELECTRIC CO., Adrian, Mich.  
STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

### Outlet Boxes

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.  
JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.  
KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

### Wire, Cable and Conduit

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.  
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.  
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.  
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.  
CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.  
COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.  
COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.  
CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.  
EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.  
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.  
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.  
HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.  
HATFIELD WIRE AND CABLE CO., Hillside, N. J.  
HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS, DIVISION OF THE OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.  
PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.  
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., Moundsville, W. Va.  
WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

### Lighting Fixtures and Lighting Equipment

ACME LAMP & FIXTURE WORKS, INC., 497 E. Houston St., New York City.  
AINSWORTH, GEORGE, 239 E. 44th St., New York City.  
ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
AMERICAN FLUORESCENT EQUIPMENT CO., INC., 919 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.  
AMERICAN LIGHTING CORPORATION, 2080 E. Castor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
AMERICAN LIGHTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.  
ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.  
ATLASTA FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
B. & B. NEON DISPLAY CO., 372 Broome St., New York City.  
BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
BELL, B. B., 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.  
BELMUTH MFG. CORP., 116 Troutman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.  
BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.  
BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 131 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
BRASSNER LTG. MFG. CO., INC., 138 Mulberry St., New York City.  
BRIGHTLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 1027 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
BUTT-SHORE LTG. FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
CAESAR MFG. CO., 480 Lexington Ave., New York City.  
CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. & 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
CENTRE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.  
CHATHAM METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 134 Mott St., New York City.



CITY METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 257 W. 17th St., New York City.  
 CLAUDE E. CANNING, 1809 Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 CLINTON METAL MFG. CO., 49 Elizabeth St., New York City.  
 CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COLUMBIA LTG. FIX. CO., 102 Wooster St., New York City.  
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR CO., 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 CORONA ART STUDIOS, 104-24 43rd St., Corona, L. I.  
 CORONA CORP., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
 CURTIS LIGHTING, INC., 6135 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.  
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.  
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 ELTEE MFG. CO., 182 Grand St., New York City.  
 ENDER MFG. CO., 260 West St., New York City.  
 FINVER, IRVING, 204 E. 27th St., New York City.  
 FRANKFORD LTG. FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 FRINK CORP.—STERLING BRONZE, 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 GLOBE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 GOLDBERG, JACK, 55 Chrystie St., New York City.  
 GOTHAM LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 26 E. 13th St., New York City.  
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 GRUBER BROS., 72 Spring St., New York City.  
 HALCOLITE CO., INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING CO., FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., LTD., 214 E. 34th St., New York City.  
 HORLBECK METAL CRAFTS, INC., 420 Kerrigan Ave., Union City, N. J.  
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 HUDSON LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 180 Grand St., New York City.  
 HY-LITE CORP., 45 L St., Boston, Mass.  
 INDUSTRIAL DAY-LITE CORP., St. Louis, Mo.  
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 JOLECO FLUORESCENT FIXTURE CORP., 2313-15 Baldwin St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 KENT METAL MFG. CO., 490 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 KIRLIN COMPANY, THE, 3435 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 KRIEGL BROS., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.  
 KRAMER ENG. CO., 2315 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
 KUPFERBERG LTG. FIX. CO., 131 Bowery, New York City.  
 LEADER LAMP CO., 79 Crosby St., New York City.  
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.  
 LIGHT CONTROL CO., 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.  
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 11 E. 36th St., New York City.  
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING CO., 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.  
 LITECONTROL CORP., 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.  
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.  
 LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 MAJESTIC METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 61 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP., Detroit, Mich.  
 McFADDEN LIGHTING CO., 1710 Madison St., St. Louis, Mo.

McLEOD, WARD & CO., INC., Poplar Ave., Little Ferry, N. J.  
 McPHILBEN MFG. CO., INC., 102 Wooster St., New York City.  
 MELOLITE CORP., 104-14 S. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 METALCRAFT, INC., 1009 South 8th St., St. Joseph, Mo.  
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.  
 METALLIC ARTS CO., 80 State St., Cambridge, Mass.  
 METROLITE MFG. CO., 655 E. Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y.  
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1403 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 MODERN LIGHTS CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
 MOE-BRIDGES, and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.  
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.  
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 NATIONAL FLUORESCENT CORP., 169 Wooster St., New York City.  
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 NU-LITE MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
 OLESEN, OTTO K., 1560 Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.  
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.  
 PEERLESS ELEC. MDSE. CO., 138 Bowery, New York City.  
 PEERLESS LAMP WORKS, 600 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.  
 PETTINGELL-ANDREWS CO., 378 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.  
 PICKWICK METALCRAFT CORP., 489 Broome St., New York City.  
 PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 PURITAN LTG. FIX. CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 QUALITY BENT GLASS CORP., 55 Chrystie St., New York City.  
 R & R LTG. PROD., INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.  
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 RADIANT LTG. FIX. CO., 95 Morton St., New York City.  
 RAMBUSCH DECORATING CO., 332 E. 48th St., New York City.  
 RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.  
 RICHTER METALCRAFT CORP., 129 Grand St., New York City.  
 ROMAN ARTS CO., INC., St. Louis, Mo.  
 ROYAL FLUORESCENT CO., Trenton, N. J.  
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.  
 SCHAFER CO., MAX., Stags & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 SIGOLOFF BROS. ELEC. FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
 SIMES CO., INC., 22 W. 15th St., New York City.  
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.  
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SPEAR LTG. FIX. CO., 61 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 SPILLITE, INC., New Brunswick, N. J.  
 STAR LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 67 Spring St., New York City.  
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.  
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 SUPERIOR FLUORESCENT LTG. CORP., 1148 Utica Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 TEEL LIGHTING FIXTURE & SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 VIM LITE, INC., 52 E. 19th St., New York City.  
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WAGNER MFG. CO., CHARLES, 133 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermillion, Ohio.  
 WALTER & SONS, G. E., 32 E. 57th St., New York City.  
 WINSTON & CO., INC., CHAS. J., 2 West 47th St., New York City.  
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.  
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.  
 WOLFFERS, HENRY L., 603 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

## Coin-Operated Machines

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.  
 BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.  
 LION MANUFACTURING CORP., "Bally," 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## Luminous Tube Transformers

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.  
 NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.  
 RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

## Electrical Portable Lamps, Lamp Shades and Electrical Novelties Division

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 W. 26th St., New York City.  
 ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 3 W. 29th St., New York City.  
 ABELS WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.  
 ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 W. 24th St., New York City.  
 AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 21st St., New York City.  
 ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 22 W. 19th St., New York City.  
 ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Avenue, New York City.  
 ATLAS APPLIANCE CORP., 366 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIOS, INC., 3 W. 19th St., New York City.  
 BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOV. CO., 294 E. 137th St., New York City.  
 BECK, A., 27 W. 24th St., New York City.  
 BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 W. 26th St., New York City.  
 BLUM & CO., MICHAEL, 13 W. 28th St., New York City.  
 CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 CEL-O-LITE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City.  
 CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 W. 26th St., New York City.  
 CICERO & CO., 48 W. 25th St., New York City.  
 CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 W. 21st St., New York City.  
 COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 E. 21st St., New York City.  
 CORONET METAL CRAFTSMAN, 35 E. 21st St., New York City.  
 DACOR CORP., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.  
 DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 W. 18th St., New York City.  
 DAVART, INC., 16 W. 32nd St., New York City.  
 DEAL ELEC. CO., INC., 338 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.  
 DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 116 E. 16th St., New York City.  
 EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 W. 32nd St., New York City.  
 ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIOS, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.  
 ELITE GLASS CO., INC., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.  
 EXCELSIOR ART STUDIOS, 20 W. 27th St., New York City.  
 FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.  
 GOLDBERG, INC., H., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.  
 GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.  
 GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.  
 GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.  
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 W. 27th St., New York City.  
 HANSON CO., INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.  
 HIRSCH & CO., INC., J. B., 18 W. 20th St., New York City.  
 HORN & BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.  
 HUNRATH, GERTRUDE, 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.  
 HY-ART LAMP & SHADE CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.  
 INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.



**INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP.**, 44 Division Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**IVON BEAR CO.**, 30 West 24th St., New York City.  
**KEG-O-PRODUCTS CORP.**, 111 W. 19th St., New York City.  
**KESSLER, INC., WARREN L.**, 119 W. 24th St., New York City.  
**KWON LEE CO., INC.**, 253 5th Ave., New York City.  
**LAGIN CO., NATHAN**, 51 W. 24th St., New York City.  
**LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO.**, 14 W. 18th St., New York City.  
**LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO.**, 591 Broadway, New York City.  
**LIGHTOLIER CO.**, 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
**LULIS CORP.**, 29 E. 22nd St., New York City.  
**LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC.**, 146 W. 25th St., New York City.  
**METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO.**, 449 W. 54th St., New York City.  
**MEYER CO., WILLIAM C.**, 114 E. 16th St., New York City.  
**MILLER LAMP SHADE CO.**, 56 W. 24th St., New York City.  
**MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC.**, 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO.**, 28 E. 22nd St., New York City.  
**NOVA MFG. CO.**, 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC.**, 40 West 25th St., New York City.  
**ORTNER CO., S.**, 36 W. 24th St., New York City.  
**ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC.**, 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**PARCHLITE CORP.**, 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**PAUL & CO., INC., EDWARD P.**, 43 W. 13th St., New York City.  
**PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO.**, 876 Broadway, New York City.  
**PLAZA STUDIOS, INC.**, 305 E. 47th St., New York City.  
**QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO.**, 23 E. 21st St., New York City.  
**QUEEN LAMP SHADE CO., INC.**, 32 W. 24th St., New York City.  
**QUOIZEL, INC.**, 15 E. 26th St., New York City.  
**REGAL LAMP SHADE CO.**, 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.  
**RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO.**, 10 W. 23rd St., New York City.  
**ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L.**, 26 E. 18th St., New York City.  
**ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L.**, 15 E. 26th St., New York City.  
**ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE**, 6 W. 18th St., New York City.  
**RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CO.**, 36 West 20th St., New York City.  
**SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC.**, 8 W. 30th St., New York City.  
**SALEM BROS.**, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.  
**SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J.**, 48 E. 21st St., New York City.  
**SHELBURNE ELEC. CO.**, 46 W. 27th St., New York City.  
**SILVRAY LTD., INC.**, 47-02 31st Place, Long Island City, N. Y.  
**SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO.**, 7 W. 30th St., New York City.  
**STAHL & CO., JOSEPH**, 22 W. 38th St., New York City.  
**STERN ELEC. NOV. MFG. CO.**, 22 E. 20th St., New York City.  
**STUART LAMP MFG. CORP.**, 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP.**, 3 E. 28th St., New York City.  
**TEBOR, INC.**, 45 W. 25th St., New York City.  
**TROJAN NOV. CO.**, 24 W. 25th St., New York City.  
**UNIQUE SILK LAMPSHADE CO., INC.**, 18 E. 18th St., New York City.  
**VICTOR MFG. CO.**, 621 6th Ave., New York City.  
**WHITE LAMPS, INC.**, 160 Buffalo Ave., Paterson, N. J.  
**WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP.**, 39 W. 19th St., New York City.  
**WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC.**, 40 W. 25th St., New York City.  
**WABASH APPLIANCE CORP., BIRDSEYE ELECTRIC CORP., WABASH PHOTOLAMP CORP., INCANDESCENT LAMP CO., INC. (SUBSIDIARIES)**, 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Elevator Control Boards and Controlling Devices

**ANDERSON CO., C. J.**, 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.  
**HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO.**, 653 11th Ave., New York City.  
**HOFFMAN-SOONS CO.**, 115-58 174th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

### Electrical Specialties

**BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.**, 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
**CIRCLE F. MFG. CO.**, 720 Monmouth St., Trenton, N. J.  
**O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC.**, 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY**, 125 Barclay St., New York City.  
**TRENTON PLASTIC & METALS CO.**, 10 Prince St., Trenton, N. J.  
**UNION INSULATING CO.**, Parkersburg, W. Va.

### Electrical Metal Molding and Surface Metal Raceway

**NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP.**, Ambridge, Pa.  
**WIREMOLD COMPANY**, Hartford, Conn.

### Refrigeration

**CROSLY CORPORATION**, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

### Radio Manufacturing

**AIR KING PRODUCTS CO., INC.**, 1523-29 63rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**AMERICAN RADIO HARDWARE CORP.**, 476 Broadway, New York City.  
**AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO.**, Defiance, Ohio.  
**ANSLEY RADIO CORP.**, 21-10 49th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
**AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC.**, 900 Pas-saic Ave., East Newark, N. J.  
**BOGEN CO., INC., DAVID**, 633 Broadway, New York City.  
**COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP.**, 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.  
**CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA**, South Plainfield, N. J.  
**CROSLY CORPORATION**, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
**DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION**, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.  
**ELECTROMATIC DISTRIBUTORS, INC.**, 88 University Place, New York, N. Y.  
**FREED TRANSFORMER CO.**, 72 Spring St., New York, N. Y.  
**GAROD RADIO CORP.**, 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION**, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.  
**HAMILTON RADIO MFG. CO.**, 142 West 26th St., New York City.  
**INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA**, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.  
**LANGEVIN CO., INC.**, 103 Lafayette St., New York City.  
**MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES**, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.  
**PILOT RADIO CORP.**, 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.  
**RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY**, Camden, N. J.  
**RADIO ESSENTIALS, INC.**, 427 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
**RADIO WIRE & TELEVISION, INC.**, 100 Sixth Ave., New York City.  
**REGAL RADIO**, 14 W. 17th St., New York City.  
**REMLER COMPANY, LTD.**, San Francisco, Calif.  
**SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP.**, 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
**TODD PRODUCTS CO.**, 179 Wooster St., New York City.  
**TRAV-LER KARENOLA RADIO & TELEVISION CORP.**, 1036 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.  
**U. S. TELEVISION MFG. CORP.**, 106 Seventh St., New York, N. Y.  
**VARIABLE CONDENSER CORP.**, 63 Hope St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**WELLS-GARDNER & CO.**, 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

### Wiring Devices

**UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP.**, 220 West 14th St., New York City.

### Sockets, Streamers, Switch Plates

**UNION INSULATING CO.**, Parkersburg, W. Va.  
**WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, C. D.**, 826 Broadway, New York City.

### Flashlights, Flashlight Batteries

**UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP.**, 220 West 14th St., New York City.

### Dry Cell Batteries and Fuses

**ACME BATTERY, INC.**, 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**GELARDIN, INC.**, 25 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.**, 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.  
**UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP.**, 220 West 14th St., New York City.

### Electrode Manufacturing

**CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES**, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.  
**ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC.**, 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
**ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC.**, 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.  
**GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP.**, 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
**LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO.**, 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
**VOLTARC TUBES, INC.**, 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

### Floor Boxes

**NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP.**, Ambridge, Pa.  
**RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY**, 125 Barclay St., New York City.  
**STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY**, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
**THOMAS & BETTS CO.**, 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

### Household Appliances

**VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP.**, 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

### Electric Batteries

**FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO.**, Chicago, Ill.  
**MONARK BATTERY CO., INC.**, 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
**UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY**, Chicago, Ill.  
**U. S. L. BATTERY CORP.**, Oklahoma City, Okla.

### Armature and Motor Wind-ing, and Controller Devices

**AMERICAN ELEC. MOTOR AND REPAIR CO.**, 1442 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.  
**ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO.**, 88 White St., New York City.  
**HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO.**, 653 11th Ave., New York City.  
**KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WILLIAM**, 55 Vandam St., New York City.  
**NAUMER ELECTRIC CO.**, 60 Cliff St., New York City.  
**PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO.**, 386 West Broadway, New York City.  
**SQUARE D COMPANY**, Milwaukee, Wis.  
**ZENITH ELECTRIC CO.**, 845 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

### Miscellaneous

**BAJOHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO.**, CARL, St. Louis, Mo.  
**BELSON MFG. CO.**, 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.  
**BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.**, 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
**DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO.**, 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.  
**DELTA ELECTRIC CO.**, Marion, Ind.  
**ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO.**, Stamford, Conn.  
**HANSON - VAN WINKLE - MUNNING CO.**, Matawan, N. J.  
**KOLUX CORPORATION**, Kokomo, Ind.  
**LEECE NEVILLE CO.**, Cleveland, Ohio.  
**LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H.**, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY**, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.  
**NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP.**, Ambridge, Pa.  
**NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES**, New York City.  
**PATTERSON MFG. CO.**, Denison, Ohio.  
**PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP.**, 315 State St., Erie, Pa.  
**PRESTO RECORDING CORP.**, 242 West 55th St., New York City.  
**ROYAL ELECTRIC CO.**, Pawtucket, R. I.  
**SAMSON UNITED CORP.**, Rochester, N. Y.  
**SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC.**, 127 W. 17th St., New York City.  
**TRANS-LITE CO.**, Jersey City, N. J.  
**TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY**, New York City.  
**UNION INSULATING CO.**, Parkersburg, W. Va.  
**WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC.**, Covington, Ky.





# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

News

Social Art

Education

Technical

Pictures poetry

Editorial opinion

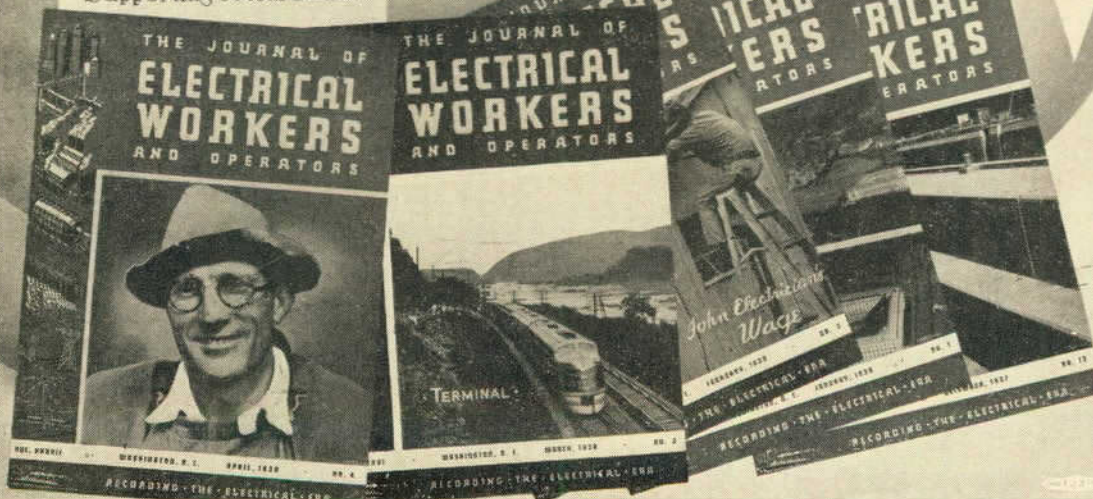
Statistics

Labor Trends

Literature

Outstanding labor magazine  
read by workers, students,  
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in all branches of the  
Electrical Industry.

Chronicling the progress  
of electrical science and of  
organized electrical workers.  
Supporting social advance.





## NEBRASKA PUBLIC POWER

(Continued from page 118)

Outstanding personalities behind this great scheme of electric production and distribution are Charles B. Fricke, business man of Columbus; George E. Johnson, chief engineer and general manager of the Tri-county system heading into Hastings, and chairman of the board of managers; Harold Kramer and Gerald Gentleman. Experienced engineering talent is employed.

## QUIET RIVERS PULL LOAD

The rather placid and still powerful plains rivers of Nebraska have been harnessed in magnificent engineering projects. The Loup and Platte Rivers are examples. Rates have been gradually reduced ever since the public power system came into being. More cuts are expected.

Nebraska is a great agricultural state. Its citizens seem to welcome the advent of the public power system. That does not mean as theoretical public ownership exponents, but as conservative American citizens willing to experiment with a new kind of business set-up.

## RUBBER IN BUILDING WIRE

(Continued from page 126)

The average cost of this wire (Type SN) is considerably higher than Type "R" rubber insulated wires.

## (c) REMOVING INSULATION FROM NEUTRAL CONDUCTOR—TYPE CNX

The proposal to remove insulation from the current carrying neutral conductor in order to conserve rubber is attended with considerable danger. This subject has been before the Electrical Committee of the National Fire Protection Association a number of times during the last 30 years and each time it has been voted down by those who have no interest except to protect the public from electrical fire and casualty hazard.

The late Dr. M. G. Lloyd, noted electrical engineer and for many years Chief of the Safety Section of the National Bureau of Standards, led the public interest fight against those with commercial interests promoting this proposal at the 1939 Electrical Committee meeting. (See Proceedings 1939 Session, Electrical Committee of the National Fire Protection Association, pages 729 to 739.)

The small saving of crude rubber which might result from removing the insulation from the current carrying neutral conductor (the neutral conductor is a very small percentage of the total footage) would not justify either legally or otherwise the hazards that are inherent in this type wiring system.

Considerable time would be required to build and install sufficient equipment for the production of Type CNX cable, together with its fittings, boxes and other necessary sundry parts.

Years of experience have taught industry that electricity demands respect.

## SUMMARY

Because electrical conductors play such an important part in the War Production Program, it is recommended that every effort be made to conserve rubber so that it will be available for use as the insulating medium, as no other insulating medium has been found to date which will do the same satisfactory job. Rubber compound is low in cost; it is moisture resistant; it is flexible at all temperatures; it ages well; it has high insulating qualities and the entire industry is equipped with machinery, experience and trained manpower to make rubber insulated conductors which will assure the safe delivery of electric power to our factories, machines, ships, docks, warehouses, army camps, etc., with maximum safety and with minimum interruption of electric service.

*This is no time to experiment with electrical conductor insulation unless it is absolutely necessary, since only one-half of 1 per cent of the total crude rubber consumption is used for electrical conductor insulation.*

## "WORK ALL NIGHT"

(Continued from page 122)

This officer concludes by saying that the real purpose of the job is "to secure recognition of the importance of the individual in economic life." Mr. Bevin considers the work of the welfare officer so important that he has put on foot a scheme for training welfare workers and giving them pay during training, like any other trainee, so that there shall be an opportunity for anyone who understands and likes the work to take it up, and no one shall be barred from it because of the expense of educating himself.

The question of feeding the worker has become paramount since the war, since so many workers have been transferred from their homes to work in strange cities. After long hours at a machine a worker often has had to make a long journey back to billets, where meals were not always easy to get at odd hours. As Mr. Bevin said, "Billets are usually pretty uncomfortable—compulsory billets are particularly uncomfortable because landladies don't like having somebody dumped on them, and—well, he isn't always made too happy."

To try and ease that situation the government sent out a rather appealing leaflet addressed to potential landladies, called "Welcome the War Worker," which told them what their obligations were and the value of their hospitality to the country's war effort. "Try to make your house a 'home from home' for your lodger," it runs. "He will appreciate anything you are able to do for his comfort. . . . If he works on a night shift, make as little noise as possible about the house when he is sleeping. Don't turn on the radio too loud. If his clothes are wet when he comes in in the evening, let him hang them to dry in the kitchen or some warm place. If you have time to do any

darning or mending for him he will be grateful . . . and he on his side will probably be only too glad to do things about the house in his spare time. . . ."

Rationing, too, made it more difficult for the workers to bring a good mid-day meal with them to the works, while night work and the two and three shift system made it almost impossible for workers to get home—even when they worked in their home town—and get meals when they needed them. So although many employers had set up canteens before the war, an Order was made in 1940 to insure that every factory employing more than 250 workers and working on government orders should make arrangements for a canteen to be set up in the factory.

Apart from the canteen, however, many firms supply their workers with snacks—cups of tea, sandwiches or cake—from trolleys which go about the floors at intervals. Mr. Bevin tells how he asked an employer to give his men, as an experiment, two ten-minute breaks during the day and to send around hot drinks at six o'clock. The employer was somewhat skeptical of the plan, but, said Mr. Bevin, "I would like you to see that curve of production, particularly in the last two hours (of the day)." And a month afterward, when asked if he wanted to give up the scheme, the employer replied, "Not on your life. I have made too much out of it because of the increased productivity."

The need for increased production has, in fact, produced many interesting experiments. The use of music in relieving fatigue and lifting the monotony of work is now widespread. Oddly enough, it is proving most valuable in factories where there is a great deal of noise. The same programs do not suit all kinds of workers; one factory discovered that the dance tempo was best suited to the workers' movements. Another found that it was best to give a break every morning and afternoon at ten and three and put a few light musical numbers on the phonograph.

Yet another factory worked out musical programs that were played during the periods when slacking-off was most prevalent—at certain times in each shift. These musical periods begin and end with a march, and jazz or light orchestral music is relayed in between. It has been found here that the rhythms must be carefully arranged—waltz, foxtrot and march must not follow too closely on each other or the workers are distracted. The B.B.C. now broadcasts a special "Music While You Work" program and employers have been asked to report its effect on output and fatigue relief.

Apart from this, the lunch hour or mid-night break concerts given in the factories by such bodies as the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts and the entertainments National Services Association are becoming increasingly popular.

Some firms give free artificial sunlight treatments—any employee may take a few minutes' treatment a day for a prescribed period. Short wave therapy is also used in one factory for the treatment of septic wounds and for skin troubles. Results were described as "astonishing." This same firm allows free sight tests, and complaints of headache are treated as an indication that there is eye trouble to be dealt with.

Care of the workers, however, does not stop at the factory gates. A regional welfare



officer has been appointed to each of the Factory Department's 11 regions, and local welfare officers to areas where the needs of war workers are greatest. A central consultative council, representing the voluntary welfare organizations, has been formed to advise the Minister of Labor. Welfare advisory panels consisting of the local representatives of voluntary organizations help the welfare officers in the various regions.

The local welfare officer has had practically no executive powers. He is a liaison officer, a go-between, the servant of the war worker watching his interest and anticipating his difficulties, outside his work and yet in relation to it. The vast and ever-growing problem of carrying great numbers of war workers to and from factories and sites which are often remote from their homes, the equally baffling one of housing workers brought from their own districts to work where available accommodation is already overtaxed by evacuation, of seeing that local food arrangements are available for them, that there is reasonable recreation for their leisure hours, that provision is made for the care of children under school age whose mothers are working—all this is his province.

The housing of transferred workers presented one of the most difficult problems of the war and during the first year of the war a good deal of discontent arose because the transfers took place before proper arrangements had been made for billeting. In Coventry for instance, early in the war, newly arrived workers sometimes found themselves with no place to sleep or else obliged to put up at lodgings a long way from work. This problem has been taken in hand. Clearing hostels have been set up to which workers may go while permanent lodgings are found for them.

Meals are arranged for transferred workers who arrive late at night and special transport is provided for them. Where there is a shortage of billets, the government is providing hostels and a National Service Hostels Corporation has been established to manage them. The board of directors is appointed by the Minister of Labor and there is an advisory committee in connection with the work whose members include representatives of employers and trade unions and a representative from each of the government departments concerned with production.

The Ministry of Works and Buildings has a scheme under consideration which touches this problem of housing the workers of the expanded war industries. It is proposed to construct entire "mushroom" towns near the new factories. The buildings will be constructed of materials which are capable of high speed housing production so that actual towns can be set up within a few weeks. Although the buildings will be planned on hostel lines, with separate quarters for single persons and for families, all the amenities of the ordinary town will be there—electricity, water and power, a complete system of roads and drainage, as well as movies, clubs and restaurants.

The local welfare officers must see that the worker can get good meals outside the factory. If there are no good, cheap restaurants in the vicinity, he must bring pressure upon the local authority to set up a British Restaurant (a communal feeding center).

The transferred worker also brought forward the problem of recreation. Men and women found themselves all at once in strange work, in a strange town without friends and with nothing to occupy them in the evenings. The welfare officer puts them in touch with the local clubs and social centers and the Central Council of Recreation Physical Training organizes games and physical training periods.

Even day nurseries have a part to play in the war production drive, for it was essential if women were to go into industry, that arrangements should be made to care for their children. So the Ministry of Health is making a 100 per cent grant to the local authorities for the setting up of day nurseries for the children of war-working women in districts where this seems necessary. For 25 cents a day their children will be cared for all day and given three meals. For 10 cents they are cared for during school hours and given one meal. For one and a half cents a day they are cared for during school hours without being given meals.

Special arrangements have had to be made to make it possible for the women war workers to do their shopping. Sometimes this is managed by getting the shops to remain open after their usual closing hours, sometimes by arranging that "neighbor's leagues" be organized whereby the workers' neighbors do their shopping for them.

These extensions of welfare services, the experiments which are being tried, are not simply a result of war pressure. The war has only speeded up development of this branch of social service.

"Do you remember," asked Mr. Bevin in a speech in 1940, "how the unemployment pay used to be criticized and how the social services were sometimes derided? Well, difficult as the period was between the last war and this, what a godsend it was we did these things, because if we had not looked after the health of the people they could never have stood up to all the inconveniences resulting from war—nights in the shelters, lack of sleep and long hours of work. We are using our energies now, in spite of shortages here and there, to maintain this health standard, because on that the morale of the people depends. No, we have not paid too great a price. We are reaping the harvest of the foresight of those—of whom the present Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, was one—who laid the foundation of these great social service schemes which have added to the virility and strength of the people and contributed to the man power so essential now to defend liberty."—British Library of Information.

## WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 134)

beautiful cream-colored cakes of soap, and she says it is very efficient. This is an old farm custom which may flourish once again.

Begin now to change your habits. This war can't be won by fat, complacent, wasteful people. We must be lean, tough, alert, frugal. "Conversion is the only straight, fast road to victory," said Donald M. Nelson. He was referring to the conversion of peace-time industry to war production. Conversion of habits is part of the civilian's contribution to democracy's victory. War production comes first.

## FIRE FIGHTING IN WAR

(Continued from page 123)

immediate area should get out of the way. Don't throw water on a bomb; this is all that is needed to set off some explosives. If damage to property will not be too great, the bomb should not be moved, but should be allowed to explode where it is after people have been warned away. Sandbag barricades may be thrown up to lessen the force of the explosion or

deflect the direction of the blast. Where it is necessary to disable a bomb it is advised to place it in a barrel of motor oil or fuel oil. If it's a clockwork bomb this will stop the works. But the man who handles it risks his life, so, as Mr. Coffey says, a bomb should never be handled unless it endangers human lives.

The F. B. I. is making surveys of defense industrial plants, pointing out spots vulnerable to fire, sabotage, espionage. Executives are advised to enlist the aid of workers in the plants, with their firsthand observation of conditions.

"Plants frequently overlook the protection of irreplaceable models and drawings from the saboteur who would steal them for purposes of his own," he says. "Plants are frequently well protected inside, but not outside. Sometimes they are not fenced; sometimes they are well fenced, but no attempt is made to control the people who enter. We are too hospitable and welcome every stranger within our gates, and give him the freedom of the plant. The selection of personnel should be most carefully considered and the entry and exit of the personnel should also be carefully checked. If you can get the personnel interested in problems of this sort, if you can get them enthusiastic, they will frequently suggest things which you would hesitate to demand. If employees make suggestions, they will frequently inconvenience themselves to carry them out. But most of all, all systems will fail unless they are inspected and inspected time and again."

Many of our members will be called upon to serve on the private fire brigades of industrial or utility plants. The National Fire Protection Association advocates that every large building have its own trained fire fighters. The chief of the brigade should be responsible to the highest executive in the plant, in order that production superintendents may not interfere with safety. The engineer or his chief assistant should be a member of the brigade; also an electrician familiar with the power circuits. They must be carefully instructed in advance. Among their duties will be to insure the efficient working of the sprinkler system, if there is one; to open or close valves in order to bring water pressure where needed; use fire hose; place waterproof covers on perishable materials; close fire doors; shut down power; shut off oil lines and gas mains; take any measure necessary for the control of special hazards in their department. Others should be instructed for first aid and salvage operations. In the case of bombing raids, the municipal fire department may not be able to bring aid immediately, therefore large industrial plants should be thoroughly prepared. "Fire Defense" gives many details of the equipment and organization by which plant fires can be nipped in the bud.

The public water supply may find itself on the fighting front. In an attack on a city, the water supply undoubtedly is a military objective of great importance. If it can be knocked out, fires may sweep in increasing destruction over the city. Sabotage to the water supply might well be timed to coincide with planes dropping incendiaries. Harry E. Jordan,



president of the American Water Works Association, advocates that water department employees be trained for emergencies. He gives these suggestions for protection against sabotage:

A thorough investigation of each employee and the dismissal of any who are found to be disloyal to American interests.

Closing the plant and surroundings to unauthorized persons. Admission of visitors only on passes, preferably one-day passes.

Employees should note the actions of any person not employed in the property, engage him in conversation, and if the slightest doubt develops take him into custody.

Employees should observe and report defects or weak points in plant operating equipment or deviations from normal conditions.

Dams, intakes, reservoirs, aqueducts and surrounding areas must be protected. Use of such areas for recreational activities may have to be forbidden. The seemingly casual picnic party may conceal a spy or saboteur.

Protective lighting should be installed with provision for stand-by generators.

Men on duty around impounding reservoirs and dams should be trained as a routine to report identification markings on planes flying over.

Isolated manholes, aqueducts and similar structures should be concealed with earth whenever possible so that the identification or location of them by unauthorized persons is difficult.

Radio communication systems or personal messenger service should be set up for use in case telephones fail.

Mr. Jordan advocates measures for the protection of drinking water from pollution or poisoning. Water service employees may have to carry jugs of water by truck to persons whose supply has been cut off. They may have to do emergency chlorination. Emergency maintenance crews, equipped with radio communication, should be ready for action.

Several authorities writing in "Fire Defense" point out the advantage of radio for an auxiliary signaling system. Telephone wires may be broken. It is also urged that each city provide fire alarm boxes at points of fire hazard; police signaling boxes and public alarm equipment.

The important role of fire fighting is indicated by the fact that in spite of restrictions on the use of metals for many purposes, the fire pump industry is encouraged to expand. An inquiry by the War Production Board shows that at present about 30 such pumps are produced each day. Industry representatives reported that production could be increased to 100 per day.

## AFTER PEARL HARBOR

(Continued from page 130)

That same morning a middle-aged salesman was reading his morning paper when he read, "Skilled mechanics urgently needed for defense industries."

Within an hour his name was enrolled on the register of defense workers and he told the interviewer, "For 15 years I've been an electric welder—worked in some of the biggest shipyards. Ten years ago I decided to take it easy—now I want to go back for the duration—don't give a darn about the money, but I want to be useful."

Make no mistake about it—the battle of the Philippines is not to be won exclusively on the island of Luzon. The beginning of the victory may be ger-

minated on the third story of some brick building in Bridgeport, where a little man in grimy overalls is carefully operating a turret lathe.

You can't fight a modern war with shining swords and chivalrous jousting. It's a matter of carefully fashioned cold steel, guns, planes, howitzers, automobiles and ships. To make these instruments a lot of little people behind machines are necessary.

We say "little people," only in the sense that these people are little known. You don't notice the men who block out the tacklers but keep your eye on the man with the ball. That's the way it is.

To win this war, or any war nowadays, you need more than strong, brave youngsters who are willing to make the supreme sacrifice in order to blow a Nipponese boat out of the water. That, of course, is number one on our list of requirements—but number two, is a lot of people who are willing to produce the goods so that the boy who's willing to give his life will have something to fight with.

That's why these people are swarming into the U. S. Employment offices. They can't fight worth a damn. They couldn't operate a plane or storm a machine gun nest. But they've got willing hands, honest hearts, and a sincerity of purpose that bodes no good for Hitler or his pure yellow Aryan brethren.

Take the case of the tall dark young man with an Armenian name, who told the clerk he was half Irish and half Armenian, and was born in South Boston, even though he spent his childhood in Armenia. "Sure, I've got a job," he said. "It's not a big firm and I'm not busy all the time. I want a job where I'll have to work like hell all the time, every day. I want to be producing things." There was no drama in his voice when he said it, just a matter of fact statement of how he felt.

Sometimes the connection between the battle forces and the home front is direct, and the impact sweeps through the employment office like an electric current, reviving the flagging strength of interviewers whose feet are tired and whose fingers are cramped and painful from 12 hours of writing.

That's what happens when the wife of a Marine stationed on Wake Island, with pleading in her eyes, comes in and asks for a job making munitions and guns. That's what happens when a man with gentle face and gray hair comes in and says, "I've been making church organs for 20 years. I'm pretty good at wood patterns but now I guess I better give up my job and do something useful."

That's what happens when a man from Wethersfield Prison writes in and says, "I'd like to do something in my spare time." You laugh at first—then you stop and think, and you realize that even there, behind granite walls, a man is interested in what's going on, and with enough kinship for the society which put him there to want to help "in his spare time."

Then you stop laughing.

Just a few days ago employment experts

were sure that there were no more tool designers, die makers or skilled machinists available, but they have now revised their opinions. They are coming in now, not in swarms, but in substantial numbers and willing to give up the security of the job they took during the depression to take a hand once more at their trades: A marine engineer who's been doing maintenance work in a school—an expert arc welder who's been installing oil burners—a skilled lathe hand who's been laying roofs—. In one day, following the declaration of a state of war, employment specialists have seen more skilled Yankee craftsmen than they have seen in months.

They're not all youngsters. One olderster of 72, with a vigor that belied his years, walked in the other day, announced the fact that he retired five years ago, but wanted to get back again into the harness. "I produced in the last war and I guess I can produce in this one." There's a good chance he'll get a job, with a background of nearly 50 years machine experience.

This urge "to do something" isn't now confined to the unskilled and jobless. People who are coming in to look for jobs now are a lot different from the profit-seeking youngsters who trekked from the farms of Maine and the coal mines of Pennsylvania just a few months ago, egged on by rosyate pictures of a war boom (without the pain of war), and with hiked wages that would permit the purchase of a car, even after the first week. Now, this is different; it's a mature crowd of applicants, much more sincere, much more concerned with doing "something useful."

Not only do they trudge in, but they write in, too. Says one man from Florida, "I feel like a traitor down here in Florida. I came down here for the winter to rest, but feel that it is only right that I get back to work again behind a machine. Let me know if I can help." Or the man in New York who says, "At 40 I'm making more than I used to make at a lathe, but I'm willing to come back if you think I can help to make war materials. Money doesn't matter as I can live on my mother's farm in Colchester."

Or the man with the long, intricate name filled with z's and y's: "I don't have anybody in the armed forces and I'm too old to get in the service myself, but America has been pretty good to me and I'm pretty good at machinery. I understand Connecticut is the place where a lot of guns are made. If I can help to make them, please let me know, because I would love to do my part. I have a grandmother in Poland."

That's the way things are happening at 1281 Main Street, here in Bridgeport. The war seems far from it, as you look at the plain, brick exterior, with the simple sign, "U. S. Employment Service."

But when you get inside, hear the hum of voices, feel the electricity in the atmosphere—then you realize that it's the substance of drama. This is America trying to get to work. Not the drama of men who die on the ramparts, but merely the drama of stubby, colorless, little people who are anxious to do everything they can do to win.

The little fellow standing in line has already made his appraisal of Pearl Harbor. He knows that the story behind it, and the story behind any American defeat is not lack of will, lack of courage, or lack of resourcefulness. His kids are being brought up under the protection of the Bill of Rights and, in his own, inarticulate way, now he stands in line and says, "Listen—I'm working on a good job—but I want a job making guns or planes, or munitions—I want to help."



## DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and hand-somely enameled. **\$1.50\***

\* Please add 10% for Federal Tax





**"Daddy, aint you got a uniform?"**  
**"Yes, son, this is my uniform"**

**THE RAILROADS ARE THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE**

***"KEEP 'EM ROLLING"***



## VOYAGEURS GO FORWARD

(Continued from page 131)

I is kip mah head shave' all de tam." By this time, wid our stomachs filled, our clothes dry, an' a good dose av Tony's medicine to kape away colds under our belts, we were rarin' to start out again.

## CANOE SONG

*Down in the West the shadows rest,  
Little gray wave sing low, sing low,  
With a rhythmic sweep o'er the gloomy deep  
Into the dusk of the night we go,  
As the paddles drip and lift and slip!  
Little gray wave, sing low, sing low!*  
—Laura E. McCully.

Jules carefully put out the remains of the fire by dousing water on it with a leaky basin he found. We carried the canoe to the water, floated it an' while I held it the others loaded it an' we took our places and looked around. Jules point-

ed to a big pine tree which leaned towards the cavern's mouth. The stroke av lightnin', which had so nearly blinded us, had ripped a broad spiral streak av bark an' splinters off it from top to bottom.

"Mebbe, Fader," said Jules, "if you is not 'ere dat lightnin' she is struck us, but w'en she is know you is wit' us, den no use to try an' struck us, so she is tak all her spite out on de tree, huh?" Father Brabonne looked at Jules—shook his head mournfully but didn't say anythin'.

"More peas in mah shoes," murmured Jules.

## PATHWAY OF STORM

It looked as if Mother Nature, ashamed av her violent outbreak, had repented an' was tryin' to make amends for it, for the black storm clouds, as if swept by a giant broom, had disappeared in the south, an' the sun was shinin' brightly. The wind had ceased, but all around was evi-

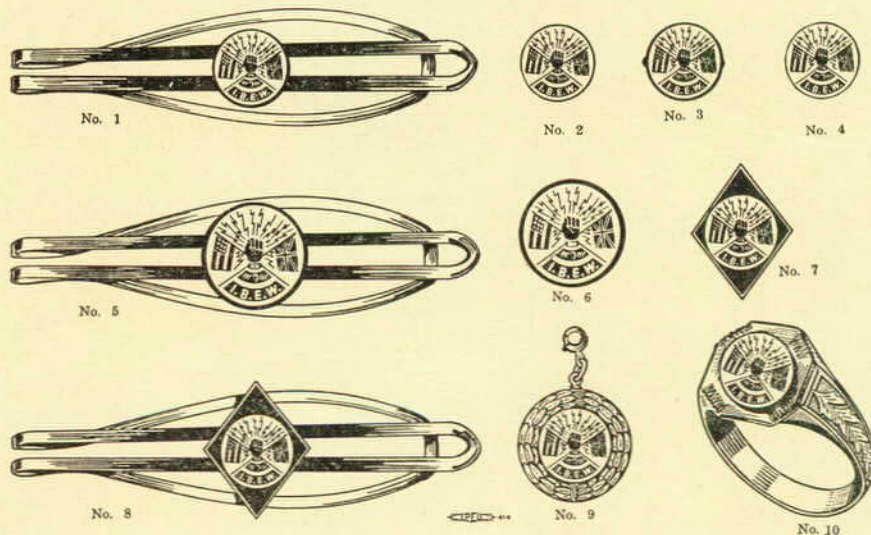
dence of the fierce outburst—trees broken off or uprooted. We were forced to kape well out in mid-stream as the shores were lined wid wreckage. More than wance we had to circle 'roun' big trees that bore down upon us. For a while we paddled along in silence—deeply impressed by our narrow escape. A slight delay might have spelled the difference between life an' death. Truly, as Father Brabonne had said in his prayer av thanks, "a Divine Providence had watched over us."

Roundin' a bend in the river, we came upon a melancholy sight. A deep valley extended from the shore inland, an' as far as the eye cud reach was a wide swathe av black desolation caused by fire. Black trunks av trees lay prostrate in all directions. Here an' there, tall, somber columns were standin' starkly against the clear sky, their spectral limbs pointin' upwards as if in mute appeal against their tragic fate. We felt relief as we won clear av the depressin' sight. The river began to narrow an' Jules said,

"I t'ink, Fader, mebbe we is bes' tak de long portage 'roun' de rapide ahead. De trail up de short portage, she is varree steep, in som' place she is mos' fall back-wart over herse'f. Me an' mah brudder, Jean, we is clim' ober it wance, but it is mos' full of scare."

"In that case," said Father Brabonne, "I think we had better play safe and take the long portage." We paddled on for a little distance and landed where the trail of the long portage began. "The storm

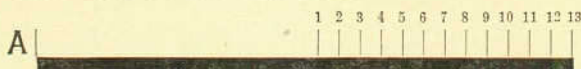
## ENAMELED EMBLEMATIC JEWELRY FOR I. B. E. W. MEMBERS



(All Cuts actual size)

## TO FIND FINGER SIZE FOR RING

Use narrow strip of paper or string and fit around finger. Place strip on this scale, one end at "A." The scale number reached by other end of strip indicates size. Then enter the size with order.



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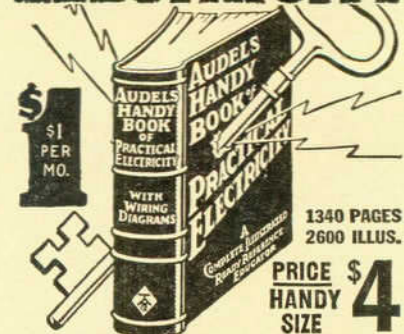
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may have blocked the trail," said Father Brabonne, "perhaps we had better go ahead a little way and see what it looks like." We tied up the canoe an' thin investigated. The wind must have burst through here wid terrific force, for the trail was literally buried as far as the eye cud see in a tangled wreckage av trees, some av thim uprooted.

"Bah gosh!" said Jules. "No use for us to try to go dis way—it tak us wick to clim' ober dose tree. De odder trail, pouffe! mebbe she is bat, but wan leetle Cayen an' wan beeg Ireesh, dey is clim' mos' annywhere, w'en dey 'as de Church behin' wit dem, huh, Fader?" "If you live up to what the Church teaches you, Jules, you should not be afraid to face any danger," said Father Brabonne.

We retraced our steps. The cold air av the late storm had changed to a burnin' heat as the sun blazed down on us from a cloudless sky. We removed all our excess clothin', strapped it securely on the big pack and resumed our journey. The scenery changed. Perpendicular walls of rock, so lofty that the sky above seemed but a blue ribbon, hemmed us in. The current was gettin' stronger an' I begun to wonder what wud happen to us if it got much stronger. However, Jules didn't seem to have anny misgivin's. A little farther on he shouted,

"Gap in de rock, leetle way ahead w're we is lan' an' mak' portage along old Injun trail." Sure enough, as if be magic, a cleft in the rock opened up into a swirlin' pool where, afther some trouble, we were able to make a landin'.

"Eart'quake, mebbe, som' tam' she is mak' dis trail," said Jules.

"It certainly looks as if you were right, Jules," said Father Brabonne. "What do you think of it, Terry?"

I looked up at the narrow, tortuous path, which rose, almost perpendicularly to a giddy height about two-thirds of the way to the top, and noted the projectin' masses av rock which we wud have to swarm aroun' an' said,

"I think we cud make it aisy, Father, if we had feet an' wings like a fly. If Jules an' his brother was able to make it with a canoe I don't see why we can't do it, too!"

"You're right, Terry," said Father Brabonne. "I have done some mountaineering in the Alps in my time. Jules having made the ascent before will know just how to go about it, eh, Jules?"

"Yes, Fader, I is know de way an' mebbe not'in' she 'appen."

*"They scaled the treacherous walls of the pass  
That barred their wand'ring way.*

*No height nor heat could stay their feet;*

*Their upward climb knew no retreat*

*Through the long and arduous day."*

—Shappie.

We were makin' headway wid difficulty whin Jules steered the canoe into a narrow cleft that suddenly appeared in the towerin' wall av rock that rose straight up from the river. The swift swirlin' current made it difficult to hold the canoe steady, but at last, Father Brabonne, with due respect for our frail craft, was able to scramble ashore on to the narrow slab av rock that, fortunately for us, made a precarious landin' possible. He held the side av the canoe firmly while Jules an' me joined him. Afther the three av us succeeded in gettin' the packs an' the canoe landed we took time off to size up the trail that led to the giddy heights above.

"Eart'-quake, mebbe she is mak' dis trail," said Jules.

It looked as if it might have been caused be an airthquake all right, for it must have been some mighty convulsion of nature that caused that deep cleft—miss-named a trail—in the solid face av the cliff. The bottom, with the exception of the landin', was heaped high wid boulders an' loose rubble, which probably, from time to time, had come down from above. Here an' there, for short distances only, shelvin' rock made natural steppin' stones, and in a few places flat slabs had evidently been built in to aid ascent. In some places we wud have to edge aroun' perpendicular, or protrudin', walls av rock, that offered no footin', an' I cud see that we were in for a stiff an' dangerous climb, without totin' anny extra baggage, an' how we were



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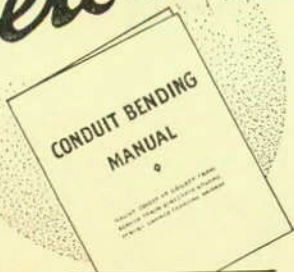
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goin' to get the canoe an' packs up was more thin I cud figger out, but I didn't annythin', I left that for the ithers to worry about.

Pointin' up, Jules said,

"Now you is see, Terry, w'en I is say dose odder portage, bah! she is lak I is fall down de well, I is not mak, w'at you call heem, de fabricat! Dis is de wors' trail on de hol' reever."

"Bedads!" said I. "Ye ought to see some av our Irish trails, thin ye might talk. Mebbe me an' Father Brabonne had better take the canoe an' packs up an' thin com back for you, eh, Father?"

If Father Brabonne was dubious about makin' the ascent he didn't show anny signs av it, for he said, wid a twinkle in his eye, "I'll tell you what we will do. We will make Jules captain of the expedition, to lead the way until he is exhausted, then we will take the baggage up and come back after him."

"Excuse me, Fader, but you is mak' for me wan beeg laugh. I 'as been over dis trail before an' I is mak' de mooche prepare. W'en we is get to de top, bah gar! we is see w'at rooster is mak' de mos' loudes' crow."

The sun, as if seekin' to make amends for his late chilly behavior, was now beatin' down upon us wid increasin' intensity so we stripped off excess clothes. Jules opened the pack, took out two small coils av fine cotton rope, thin he tied up the pack again an' fastened our loose belongings an' two av the paddles on it, an' said,

"Dis hot sun she is soon mak' us thirs' lak h—lak-lak"—he added hastily, "lak we is wan' to drenk de hol' reever dry." Father Brabonne was evidently gettin' much fun out av Jules' efforts to avoid profanity, for apparently not noticing Jules' confusion, he winked to me. Followin' Jules' suggestion we

took a long drink av the cold river water and started out. Jules picked up the bow av the canoe an' Father Brabonne the stern an' I followed thin wid the pack an' paddles. We found it possible to go only a short distance this way an' were forced to come to a halt where the trail begun to tower steeply upward, an' held a council av war.

"You are the captain, Jules," said Father Brabonne, "now what is to be our next move?"

"I t'ink, Fader, we is bes' mak' de climb up de sam' as me an' mah brudder Jean is do. I is tak' wan rope an' climb up to leetle shelf of rock, w'at you is see up dere. I is drop mah rope an' pull up de pack firs', den w'en I is drop mah rope again tie it to de bow of de canoe an' de odder wan on de stern, den w'en I is pull up, Fader, you is swing de canoe sideways, roun' de sharp rock, an' Terry is fend it off wit' de paddle, huh?"

"All right, captain!" said Father Brabonne.

Jules started up, pickin' his way very carefully, an' soon disappeared around a big projection. Soon he reappeared out on the top av it an' the end av his rope came slitherin' down.

I tied it to the pack—gave a double tug on the rope as a signal for Jules to pull up. Away it wint, bumpin' an' scrapin' against the rough surface but the heavy canvas was proof against anny damage. In a few moments the rope came down again. This time we were up against the more serious problem av kapin' the frail canoe clear av sharp protrudin' edges av stone. However, wid Father Brabonne on the rope an' me handlin' the paddle, Jules managed to land it on the ledge beside him widout injury, an' carefully pickin' our footsteps we soon joined him, but had to crowd in close to get standin' room.

Our next climb in a similar manner brought us up an' out on a smooth wide platform wid room enough to accommodate a small army, though it slanted rather steeply outwards.

"Dis is de bes' landin' of de hol' trail," said Jules. "De res' small an' lot of loose stone on de way up, so we mus' be varree careful."

The heat, reflecting back on us from the hot rocks, was becomin' terrific, an' we soon developed a ragin' thirst.

"I have a thrilling story to tell of this very ledge we are standin' on," said Father Brabonne, "but that will keep until we stop for a rest at the top. What I would like very much now is a nice cold drink of water."

"W'en we is get to de top, den de trail on de odder side, she is varree easy an' mebbe two, t'ree honner yards down is nice col' spreeng."

"That's good news, Jules. The sooner we get out of this inferno and reach the top the better. What do you say, Terry?"

"I'm right wid ye, Father. I wuddn't mind jumpin' into the river to cool an' get a drink, right now, if it wasn't so far down. Let's get movin'."

We managed to get up an' on to a couple av more landings safely. By this time we were at a giddy height. From below we probably would have looked like flies on a wall, but we were all level-headed an' didn't waste anny time testin' our nerves in lookin' down.

Whin Jules started the next climb, he said, "You is better kip close to de rock. Dere is lot of loose boulder an' mebbe wan, she is come down."

"Bedads! Mr. LaFlamme! If ye throw down anny on me I'll throw thim right back at ye."

"Be careful, Jules. If any come down don't you come with them."

"I is go varree careful, Fader."

He had only disappeared from view a couple of minutes whin we heard him shout.

Instantly we flattened ourselves against the inner wall av the ledge. A big boulder wint whizzin' by, missin' us by inches. As it bounded down it loosened ithers rocks, causin' a veritable landslide, which reached the bottom in a cloud av dust, with a roar that echoed and re-echoed along the canon. We stood motionless, in stunned silence. Thin, as the dust settled an' the echoes died softly away in the distance, Father Brabonne made the Sign av the Cross, an' said reverently, "Truly we have Divine Protection, Terry."

"We have that, Father," I said.

"Fader!" came Jules' voice from above in anxious tones, "Is you an' Terry all right?"

"Yes, we are safe here so far. What happened?"

"I is jus' touch rock wit' mah han', Fader, an' pouffe! dat boulder, she is go down lak' de win', an' I is mos' go down wit' her. For meenet, I is not able to mak' speech for scare. I is t'ink you is bot' loss an' I say to mahsef, joomp, Jules, joomp! but we is safe. Notin', she is appen w'en you is here, Fader, huh? W'en you is get up here, de res' of de trail, she is mos' easy."

Very carefully, Jules pulled up the pack an' canoe, thin, as I pancaked meself against the wall, Father Brabonne made his way up widout mishap an' called out, "All clear, Terry!"

After our startling experience, one glance at the river racin' madly, far down below, was enough to make me test each hand an' foot holt, afore trustin' me weight on thim, an' whin I stepped on to a smooth, wide ledge alongside the ithers, I sure heaved a big sigh av relief.

"Whew!" gasped Jules explosively. "Dis heat, she is hot as—as—"

"As what, Jules?"

"She is hot, Fader, lak' I is in mah modder's beeg bake oven, an' some wan, dey is shut de door w'en de fire, she is on full blas', bah gar!"

Sure enough, jus' as Jules had said, the trail ahead was aisy, after what we had come over, an' we lost no time in gettin' ready to push on. Father Brabonne put our coats in his light pack. Jules coiled up the ropes an' replaced thim in the big pack, an' I shouldered it. Father Brabonne wanted to change packs wid me, but I said, "No, Father. The weight av responsibility ye have carried so far in kapin' me an' Jules safe, is heavy enough widout addin' anny more to it. I doubts me but very little that we wud have got through safe if ye hadn't been wid us."

"Don't look at it that way," he said, shakin' his head. "There is a Divine Power watchin' over us, and if we follow the straight and narrow path which that Divine Power points out to us, though we may have to overcome many obstacles on our way, yet our reward is certain in the world to come. But this is no place to be preachin' a sermon," he said, smiling, "Jules, lead the way on."

Jules shouldered the canoe an' we struck out. The steep grade rapidly lessened an' in some places was almost level. Thick growths av bushes began to line the sides av the trail. Almost unawares we stepped out on a smooth platform av rock an' were lookin' down on a magnificent panorama—serried masses av green tree tops—broken here an' there by gleamin' glimpses av the windin' river—extendin' for miles in all directions. A light breeze fanned us, and though it was warm, it was refreshin'.

"We is bes' leave de packs here, Fader," said Jules, as he set down the canoe. "Jus' now, I is thirs' as—as—as w'at you is, Fader, so we is ketch drenk at de spreeng an' den come back for res'."

(To Be Continued)



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B-560— B 467884 467898 681613 681619 716857	604— 334376 334448	644— 517673 517697	692— 72241 72600 227797 227950 327463 327486	769— 369751 369754 460501 460818 662758 662850 815088 815250	769— 251916 251926	823— 98251 98335 466780 466873 873130 873750
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562— 581587 562529 562684	606— 111499 111530 597182	646— 517673 517697	694— 490893 490909	771— 77818 77820 592993 593088	771— 251916 251926	825— 24030 24044 B 485251 485261
563— 664616 664662 715716	607— 169410 169421	647— 517673 517697		772— 585625 585660	772— 251916 251926	
564— 27132 27135 230153 230173	B-609— 417508 750376 750386	648— 517673 517697		773— 369751 369754 460501 460818 662758 662850 815088 815250	773— 251916 251926	
B-565— 531644 531676 B 759618	611— 42001 42075	649— 517673 517697		774— 77818 77820 592993 593088	774— 251916 251926	



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B 815233	815250	249751	249837	748544	748559	655431	655454	751629	751663	522751	522752	532259	532347
838—		468336	468338	B-935—		954870	954983	1025—	771169	522751	522752	B-1145—	824900
880167	880186	641805	641848	B 262828	626840	607801	607806	B-1026—	771172	B-1083—	593274	B-1146—	343812
840—		954428	954750	B 287729	287730	B-973—	284096	B 226882	226883	B-1085—	113333	B 343812	343813
519051	519066	84953	84958	791800	791807	B-975—	284100	B 356535	356651	113333	113390	B 389339	389346
273227	273227	909950	909963	B-936—		682217	682237	1029—	17158	1086—	469723	B 620011	620011
816059	816075	891—	266077	B 236386	236388	B-975—	582673	17158	321195	B-1087—	469756	B 753034	753037
842—		964219	677727	320817	320821	715694	715731	B 321195	321223	B 225033	225067	1147—	57116
84953	84958	892—	677727	680434	680460	522368	522373	911481	911483	B 366643	366645	981111	981190
909950	909963	893—	951109	581366	581388	B-979—	226882	B 996471	996510	B 523323	523347	1149—	528987
B-843—		894—	174929	249734	249746	B 276684	276688	B-1030—	402837	B-1088—	320500	B-1150—	529056
64304	64347	895—	779402	218026	218026	B 400409	400428	B-1031—	402882	B 320483	320500	B 369911	369912
572342	572344	896—	749738	680420	680488	B-980—	262027	402837	402882	B 505108	505385	B 365322	365334
B-844—		897—	422516	252522	252559	B 262026	262027	402837	402882	B 62335	62344	1151—	85590
265843	265845	898—	910746	658996	658999	B 361877	361892	402837	402882	B-1090—	540138	1152—	541630
705285	705336	899—	691930	220987	221029	B 381034	381040	402837	402882	1091—	540161	1153—	683701
B 733965	733969	900—	691930	420165	420166	B-981—	278060	402837	402882	B-1092—	358972	1154—	683736
51751	51766	901—	419740	220987	221029	B 278060	278064	402837	402882	B-1094—	358972	1155—	986347
524075	524100	902—	419745	220987	221029	478781	478790	402837	402882	B 64166	496600	1156—	986406
574091	574094	903—	670056	220987	221029	B-982—	108001	402837	402882	B 496559	496600	1157—	327850
B-846—		904—	563681	220987	221029	108001	108055	402837	402882	1095—	36578	B-1158—	100240
409921	409957	905—	563681	220987	221029	118026	118037	402837	402882	B-1098—	70218	B-1159—	100261
835855	836203	906—	563681	220987	221029	B 308468	308468	402837	402882	B 70218	70228	B-1160—	199861
850—		907—	563681	220987	221029	593955	594000	402837	402882	B 377248	377696	B 482251	482830
32968	32970	908—	887710	220987	221029	607364	607484	402837	402882	1099—	767694	B 519427	519750
801866	801910	909—	887710	220987	221029	B-983—	193696	402837	402882	B-1100—	40543	B-1161—	340036
852—		910—	887710	220987	221029	B 193696	193703	402837	402882	1105—	582808	B 340033	340036
430393	430436	911—	887710	220987	221029	B 548398	548634	402837	402882	B-1102—	280028	B 350642	350784
854—		912—	887710	220987	221029	B-987—	103269	402837	402882	B 280028	280034	B-1162—	222132
737421	737455	913—	887710	220987	221029	B 103269	103297	402837	402882	B 312681	312750	B-1163—	474151
855—		914—	887710	220987	221029	B 489406	489750	402837	402882	B-1104—	98772	B 353128	353249
663158	663202	915—	887710	220987	221029	B 490394	490500	402837	402882	B 390071	390459	B 573751	573762
856—		916—	887710	220987	221029	B 538501	538684	402837	402882	1108—	62212	B-1164—	112198
161748	161751	917—	887710	220987	221029	B 539251	539336	402837	402882	B-1106—	257156	B-1165—	949511
429550	429593	918—	887710	220987	221029	B-989—	451821	402837	402882	B 633751	634071	B-1166—	323518
857—		919—	887710	220987	221029	B 451821	451950	402837	402882	1113—	443272	B-1167—	512448
128528	128545	920—	887710	220987	221029	B 455551	455598	402837	402882	B-1108—	62212	B-1168—	374738
858—		921—	887710	220987	221029	762320	762320	402837	402882	B 631663	631663	B 621841	62174
52846	52850	922—	887710	220987	221029	991—	302574	402837	402882	B-1110—	382830	B-1171—	383339
609160	609187	923—	887710	220987	221029	302574	302576	402837	402882	B 383684	383760	1172—	613005
859—		924—	887710	220987	221029	415396	415415	402837	402882	B-1112—	323292	1173—	390157
607387	607390	925—	887710	220987	221029	B-992—	260875	402837	402882	B 323292	323293	1174—	420547
631331	631465	926—	887710	220987	221029	B 260875	260900	402837	402882	B 551117	551250	B-1176—	421773
860—		927—	887710	220987	221029	B 301792	301853	402837	402882	B-1114—	443272	B-1177—	520705
122318	122329	928—	887710	220987	221029	B-993—	636236	402837	402882	B 585426	585676	B-1178—	122711
571994	571994	929—	887710	220987	221029	B 636236	636245	402837	402882	B-1116—	382837	B 621841	62174
861—		930—	887710	220987	221029	B 715169	715246	402837	402882	B-1118—	383339	B-1179—	554147
666793	667400	931—	887710	220987	221029	B 743463	753466	402837	402882	B 300430	300459	1175—	613046
684780	684834	932—	887710	220987	221029	B-994—	208480	402837	402882	B 383684	383760	1176—	390157
866786	866839	933—	887710	220987	221029	B 208480	208533	402837	402882	B-1120—	117019	B-1180—	394012
862—		934—	887710	220987	221029	995—	659894	402837	402882	B 1111	1118	B-1181—	394016
263031	263032	935—	887710	220987	221029	659894	659905	402837	402882	B-1122—	116026	B-1182—	609486
326107	326181	936—	887710	220987	221029	677672	677700	402837	402882	B 258721	258750	B-1183—	397692
863—		937—	887710	220987	221029	693601	693773	402837	402882	B 555001	555040	B 757021	757028
840771	840777	938—	887710	220987	221029	B-996—	393524	402837	402882	B-1118—	117019	B-1184—	395650
15414	15414	939—	887710	220987	221029	B 393524	393535	402837	402882	B 595555	595582	B 334499	334500
423544	423636	940—	887710	220987	221029	B-997—	331278	402837	402882	B 633751	634071	B 623521	623289
865—		941—	887710	220987	221029	B 331278	331279	402837	402882	1123—	506477	1177—	15751
10459	10466	942—	887710	220987	221029	B 519285	519311	402837	402882	B-1124—	506607	B 468758	468760
923435	923721	943—	887710	220987	221029	B-998—	300166	402837	402882	B 258528	258533	B 669646	669750
866—		944—	887710	220987	221029	B 300166	300169	402837	402882	B 401601	401664	690567	690576
667842	667864	945—	887710	220987	221029	B 379748	379836	402837	402882	B-1126—	354713	1187—	760431
B-868—		946—	887710	220987	221029	B-1000—	187006	402837	402882	B 543892	544364	1188—	642277
B 93324	93336	947—	887710	220987	221029	B 187006	187097	402837	402882	B-1128—	922179	B-1189—	642279
B 210232	210450	948—	887710	220987	221029	B 450358	450750	402837	402882	B-1129—	893180	B 312963	312966
B 571501	571553	949—	887710	220987	221029	B 480751	480981	402837	402882	B 893171	893180	B 343778	343813
869—		950—	887710	220987	221029	B-1002—	137251	402837	402882	B-1130—	354720	1189—	768430
911072	911097	951—	887710	220987	221029	137251	137293	402837	402882	B 543892	544364	B-1190—	208070
870—		952—	887710	220987	221029	281432	281638	402837	402882	B-1132—	91275	1191—	259299
908003	908030	953—	887710	220987	221029	B 462774	462781	402837	402882	B 91275	91416	B 613431	613431
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451501	451502	956—	887710	220987	221029	B-1003—	265576	402837	402882	B-1136—	803217	1195—	643978
769786	769800	957—	887710	220987	221029	265576	265579	402837	402882	B 92927	929263	B-1196—	106590
873—		958—	887710	220987	221029	B 333176	333194	402837	402882	B-1071—	271683	B-1197—	106590
164392	164400	959—	887710	220987	221029	642503	642504	402837	402882	B 492841	492946	B 399001	399133
730351	730369	960—	887710	220987	221029	765338	765371	402837	402882	1072—	955515	1198—	643978
787349	787443	961—	887710	220987	221029	B-1005—	95147</						



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B 514940 515250 B-1198— B 315400 315403 B 408579 408625 B-1200— B 347505 B 521592 521675 B-1203— B 316018 1205— 262159 262198 626755 626758 B-1208— B 202476 202494 B 357038 357043 B 627788 627796 752737 752756 1209— 628694 662474 662503 1210— 696617 696644 1211— 380710 380711 961564 961587 1212— 591173 591398 629413 629476 634501 634511 1213— 118284 118309 647257 647277 1214— 120411 120429 1215— 682812 682869 1216— 655995 656049 1218— 48022 48034 501929 501930 656030 1219— 105372 105376 634357 1220— 443568 443721 492330 492338 635326 635330 1221— 112128 112167 1222— 254784 254803 660773 1223— 115722 115745 1224— 531076 531158 654161 654171 1225— 112919 112957 652368 652370 1226— 30786 30815 1228— 663535 663541 817749 817812 1230— 264373 264387 1231— 755516 755541 1232— 648207 985551 985581 B-1233— B 100832 100848 B 367356 367500 B 612001 612102 B-1234— B 215123 215135 1235— 121331 121341 B-1238— B 358528 506428 539988 540000 633221 633223 697501 697520 B 744433 744440 B-1239— B 317736 317737 1241— 246534 246551 B-1243— B 105742 105750 B 168001 168215 B 403793 404466 1244— 269177 269185 673059 B-1245— B 190209 190286 468069 468081 B 552751 552945 598248 598395 B-1246— B 365265 365266 B 396991 397103 B-1247— 524548 524578 687558 687564 B-1248— B 367204 367209	L. 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B 450833 450843 524811 524826 687767 687772 1249— 108751 109378 377609 378000 390042 390188 493501 493550 933449 933750 1250— 534390 534408 688076 688079 1251— 534971 534983 688369 688370 742801 742809 B-1253— B 201503 201516 B-1254— 535725 535776 688740 688747 B-1255— B 167261 167361 B 348631 348750 B 532501 532766 1257— 262576 262587 1259— 511608 511640 1261— 668385 668396 938359 938493 B-1262— B 116526 116615 B 487168 487500 B-1263— B 202669 202679 B 359118 359119 511871 511904 1264— 512183 512192 B-1266— B 359466 359468 B 533296 533343 B-1267— B 359856 359859 B-1268— B 204189 204209 B 360026 360027 B-1269— B 204882 205050 B 360741 360778 B 543001 543167 B-1270— B 205511 205584 B 361340 361342 1271— 518889 518942 678596 678620 1272— 660952 660967 699156 B-1273— B 112921 112922 382712 382987 B-1274— B 207167 B-1275— 206931 206973 B-1278— B 210148 210150 B 577501 577593 B-1279— B 384619 384620 B 468522 468541 1281— 666923 666933 1282— 666630 666667 682354 682355 B-1283— B 214051 214053 B 375301 375305 668701 668715 694351 694377 B-1284— B 211351 211478 B 369601 369670 B-1285— B 114166 114179 670027 670132 694951 694955 1286— 670241 670274 695851 695854 1287— 671101 671115 696151 B-1289— B 213451 213504 B 371510 371512 1290— 683401 683407 1292— 70201 70222 732751 732770 B-1293— B 452251 452296 B-1296— B 169501 169552 B 568501 568544 1299— 687901	L. 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B-9— B 434978. 793889. 11— 768150. 16— 995213-216. B-18— 148986. B-23— 878636. B-25— 750502, 522, 584, 593. 26— 592321. B-31— 124334, 344, 933907, 915, 934020. B-36— B 468676. B-38— B 370361, 370, 375. B-39— 379470.	L. U. 40— 8143. 46— 461074, 075, 095, 096, 156, 176, 229, 492223, 248, 257, 590, 599, 612, 649, 761, 869, 891, 976, 983, 493065. B-48— 78778, 798, 819, 924, 988, 79049- 060, 477035, 051, B 483021- 030, 843275, 425, 501, 540, 636, 646, 675, 676, 735, 896116, 126, 158, 168, 248, 276, 291, 305, 331, 551, 606, 632, 658, 662, 697, 699, 920, 991. 52— 368953, 961, 370834. B-57— B 277881, 996, B 278031, 078, 186, 406, 633, 645, 776, 844337. 59— 875348, 916467, 473. B-66— B 155856, 860, 906, 944, 998, B 156075, 122, 123, 473323, 594155, 160, 175, 730050, 086, 095, 122, 135, 164, 177, 987, 731054, 095, 209, 299, 358. 80— 405390. B-83— 31133, 265, 989, 32038, 236, B 420985, B 421001, 053, 068, 073, 081, 131, 296, 991157, 213, 883153, 179, 212, 884216. 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B-263— 853934, 989, 854033. 271— 115918, 930, 120900, 910. B-277— 684535, 913207- 210, 363, 548, 556, 737. 278— 219236. B-279— 417770. B-283— 645832, 835, 838, 841. B-287— B 257848, 629973. 295— 839837, 666305, 307, 343, 755844, 845, 848-850. 301— 58598, 613, 620. B-302— B 274415, 710970. B-309— 215012, 969778, 779, 971697. 313— 194289. B-316— B 339078. 325— 373140, 162. 326— 417676, 705, 707, 630653, 674, 675. B-327— B 15413. 338— 160299, 325, 731256, 276. B-347— 898606, 656. B-356— 675701. B-357— 704247, 123097. 362— 408094. 370— 569284-286. 377— 961467. 378— 387257. 379— 495484, 514. 384— 656912, 916, 926. 390— 757549, 578144.	L. U. B-391— B 267113, 116. B-395— 697207. 404— 487191. 405— 696008, 568988. 408— 271026. B-412— B 513319, 431, 474, 561, 649756. 415— 693993, 996, 220118, 136, 138, 173. B-439— 436306. B-453— 23393, 394, 427, B 248465. 454— 435499. 457— 773442. 460— 655184, 691885, 774846. B-465— B 430036. 479— 474933, 599358, 423. 480— 930116. B-495— 357012. B-497— 802379. 501— 697473, 484, 946, 975, 998. B-502— B 205721, 752978, 979. 505— 147025, 171, 186, 351398, 621, 631, 634, 651, 701, 717, 484755, 770, 780, 782, 836, 838, 846, 635173, 755097, 223, 860201, 867760, 902, 868115, 116, 258, 326-328, 451, 452. B-518— 674225, 702530. 527— 689085. 531— 685457. 539— 728187, 193. 550— 412199, 202, 206, 208, 219, 222, 240-242. 552— 569572. 557— 710499. 558— 120261, 268, 276, 295, 306, 319, 332, 365. B-560— 681616. 562— 656269, 270. B-569— 9389, 9431, 9497, 9545, 9548. 571— 385126. 574— 999461. 583— 760844. 584— 476005, 082, 95855, 96211, 228. 592— 320218-220, 520028, 577600. 593— 127712, 747. 602— 533855, 42504, 512, 519, 522. B-603— 669535, 582. B-605— 680069. 611— 557233.
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L. U. 614— 534722, 727. B-616— 660499, 500. 634— 986423, 458, 474, 491, 504, 508-510, 524, 534, 540, 549, 566, 567, 591, 593, 707, 720. 643— 257086, 089, 280176, 177, 202. B-645— 148909. 648— 485259. 654— 347761. B-655— B 93551-560. B-657— 256321, 326. B-659— 674762, 675039, 121, 220, 808338, 413, 464, 478. B-673— 561666. 674— 380378. 676— 343764. 680— 45708. 697— 830140, 147. 700— 563940, 972, 973, 986. B-702— B 200331, 407465, 518, 512276, 331, 723161, 162, 879418. B-703— 567856, 897216. 712— 359295. 715— 334295, 296. 716— 345785, 618444, 830187, 290.	L. U. 718— 727008. B-723— 980669. B-735— 762896, 897, 928. 758— 575854. B-760— 900555. B-763— 250185, 443052, 061, 068, B 510307. 776— 460630, 771, 797, 662756, 944613, 614. 784— 833584. 786— 916310. 807— 266347. B-818— B 509590. 824— 267534, 692434, 448, 456. 831— 730196-198. B-835— 466838, 848. B-837— B 485251. B-843— 572342. B-844— 705328. 855— 663160. 861— 684807. 865— 923543. 873— 164397-400. 875— 420546. 903— 99015, 027, 896537, 554, 559, 716757, 767. 917— 556294.	L. U. B-926— 343849. B-949— B 167198, 939767, 860, 940142, 330. 953— 619864, 868, 900. B-964— 94797. B-965— B 120255, 429362, 764309, 813798. 970— 954895, 937. B-982— 118035, 036. B-989— B 451944, 950. 996— 393524, 525, 528. B-1005— B 535123-127. B-1010— 486010. B-1020— B 748611-614. B-1030— B 996504-510. 1037— 74599. B-1045— B 179954. B-1056— B 416110, 114. B-1066— B320126. B-1087— B 366645. B-1088— B 505142, 155, 312, 316. B-1126— B 238816. 1136— 91358, 383, 391, 414, 415. 1141— 83289, 849747, 960398, 794, 805, 897, 938- 940. 1147— 981133, 161.	L. U. 1155— 986353. B-1160— B 519588, 741. B-1164— B 112150, 949573-580, 663, 972, 950106, 323, 401, 601, 689, 1172— 613033. 1186— 15773, 775, 669700, 747. 1187— 760433-435. 1188— 909958. B-1189— B 312965. 1191— 259326. 1212— 591178, 181, 254, 317, 629417, 423, 428. 1213— 118284, 293, 294. 1216— 656036. 1220— 443610. 1221— 112140. 1232— 985546, 560. B-1243— B 105371, 498. B-1245— 468074, B 552846. 1249— 108775, 377974, 980, 493526, 527, 358757, 929, 629217, 676407, 451, 933533, 557. B-1254— 688741. B-1263— 511881. B-1269— B 204824, 872,	L. U. B-1269—(Cont.) 908, B 205025. B-1270— B 205549. 1271— 678614. 1282— 666648. B-1285— 694951-955.  PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING— RECEIVED  B-2— 145145. 46— 460351-433. B-56— B 211701-710. B-93— 15945, 951, 953, 957, 961, 963, 964. 121— 673976-981. 175— 408072. 209— 191915, 918. 215— 977771. B-246— B 297910. B-283— 645827-829, 832, 834-842, 781495-500. 348— 123171. 350— 168088, 089. 382— 651408. 391— B 288581-590. 400— 825827-830. 458— 508380. 459— 236690. 464— 677557, 560, 566.	L. U. 509— 278717-720. 531— 685382, 395, 402, 408, 410, 414, 418, 419, 421, 422, 426, 427, 429, 430, 432, 434-436, 438. 576— 330263, 269. 580— 271238, 239. 584— 475592. 592— 320218-220. 596— 258871-874. 617— 374255. 619— 746474, 475. 634— 786671-700. 670— 789812-815. 711— B 311505. B-723— B 336638-640. 791— 603602, 611, 614, 620, 622- 624. 824— 267529. 872— 769781. 873— 164235, 275. B-874— 334867, 869. B-907— B 344409, 410, 440. 911— 173334, 336. 953— 619768, 848, 859, 864, 866- 868, 877, 883, 900, 905. 972— 607792-795.	L. U. B-993— 636226, 231. B-1020— B 748591-595. 1036— 266950. B-1042— 114128, 139. B-1094— B 64162, 163. B-1120— B 1106-1109. B-1129— B 330331-333. 1138— 687975. 1144— 86845, 532231- 257. 1152— 243295-299. B-1198— B 408565-577. 1249— 933414-447. B-1269— B 204755, 757, 759, 775, 785, 791, 792, 803, 805, 807, 808, 815, 819-822, 824, 825, 832, 835, 837, 838, 841, 858, 869, 871-873, 876, 879, 880. B-1274— B 362715.  BLANK  458— 508461-465. 501— 946980. 581— 418523-530. 784— 981741-750. B-1160— B 199835. B-1164— 949501-510.  PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID— NOT VOID B-120— 695389.
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## TERMINAL MARKINGS

(Continued from page 129)

rent motors and generators is a clockwise rotation of the rotor when viewed from the end opposite or away from the driving end. The subscript numbers used in connection with the letter "M" to designate the secondary or slip ring terminals of a wound rotor induction motor indicate the phase sequence of the voltages generated in the rotor windings when the motor stator windings are connected for the standard direction of rotation and the rotor is turning in the standard direction with a speed less than synchronous speed.

The subscript numbers used in connection with the capital letters A, C, S, and F for designating the terminals of a d. c. generator or motor indicates the relative direction of the current through the windings when the machine is operating properly in the standard direction of rotation. The standard direction of rotation of a direct current motor is a counter-clockwise rotation of the armature when viewed from the end opposite or away from the driving end. The standard direction of rotation of a direct current generator is a clockwise rotation of the armature when viewed from the end opposite or away from the driving end.

If a compound motor is properly con-

nected to run in the standard or counter-clockwise direction as a cumulatively compounded machine, the current will then circulate through all of the windings in a direction from the terminals marked with a subscript 1 to the terminals marked with a subscript 2, or it will circulate through all of the windings in a direction from the terminals marked with a subscript 2 to the terminals marked with a subscript 1. It is only the relative direction of the current that is important as far as the operation of the machine is concerned. Figure 1a will then indicate the proper connections for such a machine. If it is desired to have the machine operate in the reverse direction, it is only necessary to change the connections so as to reverse the flow of current through the armature and interpoles as indicated by Figure 1b.

(To be Continued)

## TWO WARS BEING FOUGHT

(Continued from page 117)

dwindled from 16 million at the beginning of the year to only 7.6 million at its close, in the face of our persistent consumer and military demand.

## Fire Losses

Property damage due to fires has been on the upward trend in the United States

since 1935. Reports from the National Board of Fire Underwriters show a rise in fire losses from 235 million dollars in that year to 285 million in 1940. Fires take a toll of about 10,000 human lives in America annually.

## Corrosion

Back in 1927 Stuart Chase estimated that the annual waste of materials through corrosion amounted to 2½ billion dollars a year. While this figure has undoubtedly been reduced through the greater use of galvanizing processes and proper paints, varnishes and rust-proofing finishes, corrosion is still a source of considerable annual property damage.

## Excess Industrial Capacity

In a study of America's capacity to produce the Brookings Institution has found that in the pre-depression peak year of industrial activity, 1929, only 81 per cent of our total productive plant and equipment, on the average, were utilized. The failure to use full productive capacity is a well-known characteristic of practically every American factory.

The American margin of waste may not be great enough to save this nation in the present crisis, but it will go a long way to cushion the shocks necessary to operate a war economy and the normal peacetime economy. Every American citizen must change his daily habits.



# ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

## 'FRISCO JACK

I'm just an old top lineman,  
I climb the poles all day;  
No ratty lanky lineman  
Can learn to climb my way:  
For I hail in from 'Frisco,  
A big town by the sea,  
Where I am known as "Sisko,"  
And "Sisk" I'll always be.

Now, list' to me, young groundhog,  
While I give you a tip:  
I used to climb in Patchogue  
With liquor on my hip:  
I've spent a barrel o' money  
With spenders of the best:  
Ah! Peter, don't get funny  
With Sisko from the West.

I'll always be a lineman,  
For linemen they are few;  
And Peter, you're a groundman,  
If such I ever knew;  
But don't hang 'round the bottom  
When I am high above,  
For dropsy I have gottem:  
You see, I am in love.

O list' to me, young Peter:  
I'm built of brawn and steel;  
But love to me is sweeter  
Than honey for a meal.  
I left my bonnie lassie  
Back home beside the sea;  
So winsome, sweet and sassy;  
A seagull light and free.

My seagull loves me,—maybe:  
I'll be there in the fall,  
For I must see my baby:  
It's love, you know, that's all.  
Now list' to me, my Brother:  
They call me "Sisko Jack;"  
I'm "Sisko" to my mother;  
To 'Frisco take me back.

ROSSELL F. GOODALE,  
L. U. No. B-1052.

## ALL MEN CREATED EQUAL?

Fifty years ago, when the telephone was the latest household gadget, the tycoon Elbridge Gerry had a pair installed connecting his room with his valet's room, and he inspected the installation with great interest.

In the valet's room he pointed to the magneto crank handle and asked the electrician "What's that for?"

"That's in case there should be occasion to make a return call."

"My valet call ME up? Take that off!"  
ARNOLD FOX, I. O.

## IT'S A GREAT LIFE

The lack of a job once furrowed my brow.  
Any job, though 'twere muddy and wet there!

But it isn't the job that bothers me now;  
It's the tires required to get there!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
L. U. No. B-124.

Here's the answer, boys and girls—make what you can of it!

## SOLVED IN THE NIGHT

Well, I've finally solved my problem,  
It was really no task at all.  
It's the way you go about it,  
You can't just stammer and stall.

First you grab 'er by the hair,  
Whirl 'er around a time or two,  
Then a right clip to the beezer,  
And she'll want to be nice to you.

Then I grew tougher and tougher,  
I was the meanest guy in town,  
Whenever she wanted to talk  
I just started kickin' her down.

I started drinking lickier straight,  
Didn't mix no soda a-tall,  
I didn't miss a single night  
Bein' in a bar-room brawl.

Oh, say, friends, I didn't mention  
What finally happened to me,  
To you it would be amusing  
And very funny to see,

'Bout the time I was the meanest  
I heard the ringing of a bell,  
I just started out a-running,  
The cops were coming sure azell.

Now just imagine my surprise  
When I looked square in the face  
Of my Big Ben alarm clock,  
Jumpin' like it was in a race.

The little woman shook me—  
Sent me away to use my tools—  
I'd been sleeping the whole night through,  
Dreamin'—like all us dreamin' fools.

B. J.,  
L. U. No. 124.

## FLOURISHING FLUORESCENT

Since old incandescent  
Transformed into fluorescent  
It brought the starter of a brighter day;  
It has compensated  
For the time we waited  
That more employment shall come our way!

ABE GLICK (A' B'IT O' LUCK),  
L. U. No. B-3.

## TELEPHONE

A telephone is an awful thing,  
'Cause you just can't find what makes it ring.

Full of wires and screws and such;  
You really can't learn so much.  
The drawing in the book is so clear,  
But inside the phone, oh dear!  
It will make you tear your hair;  
Drop a screw and then you swear.  
You see it roll beneath a chair,  
When you look, it isn't there.

I was never meant to be  
A telephone man, as you can see.  
Just give me pipe and hickey too,  
And I can do a job for you,  
But when it comes to telephone work,  
I guess that's where I'm just a jerk.

F. F. TUCK, JR.,  
L. U. No. 666.

## A SIZZLER FROM LOCAL NO. 339

It was Sunday, the weather was fine,  
Brother Joe Otway says "When do we dine?"

His wife with a smile says, "Dear, not till five."

"On with your coat," says he, "let's drive."

Into the oven went the choice cut of pork,  
Joe likes to eat, and that's not just talk;  
Into the car he hopped with his lass,

"Step on it," says she, "we got the gas."

Four long hours they drove without a care,  
When wifey let out a yell that gave Joe a scare,

"Gee," says Joe, "what's up? I nearly took the ditch."

Says wifey, "You will! I forgot to turn down the switch!"

Says Joe with a scowl, a face full of fright,  
"Won't that roast be a heck of a sight!"  
He stepped on the gas and headed for home,  
With a vision in his eye of the burning of Rome.

He arrived, as he thought, in the nick of time.

What was left of that pig you could put on a dime.

Joe, his eyes full of smoke, let out a bray,  
"Gosh darn it, Ay bane told you I don't like pork anyway!"

F. KELLY,  
L. U. No. 339.

## THE GREAT LIBERATOR

Uncle Sam is marching. Yes, marching to war.

Mobilizing all his forces for world security.

Will help allied nations preserve peace once more,

By crushing this terrible armed Axis' ferocity.

We're determined to keep our freedom at any cost,

And deliver all people from the gangsters' might.

The barbarians should know their war is lost,

For America, on land, sea and air, begins to fight.

Everyone working like beavers, all day and night,

Making weapons of war, as fast as we can.

To stop Axis aggression, we must work and fight,

Supplying planes, guns, tanks, ships and fighting men.

The job is gigantic; now help with the task,

Our bells of freedom must continue to ring.

Prove to the enemy, that our courage will last,

And peace to all people America will bring.

All true Americans, make this resolution today.

Keep and treasure it, help our fighters to win.

Then our American Anthem, we can sing always.

'Tis peace on earth, and good will to men.  
L. H. FOUCHER, I. O.



# **WE CAN WIN, AND WE WILL**

Wars are won by war-like peoples. War-like peoples win wars by turning civilians into professional soldiers, and peace-time production into full-time war production.

Americans have not been a war-like people during the last generation, but a peaceful, tradespeople. But our history is replete with stirring examples indicating that we have profound capacity for fighting. We can be hard, grim and determined; and we will, as the need arises, be hard and determined again.

Don't worry about minor set-backs. Fix your eyes to the goal of all-out production, and of building a powerful army of professional fighters. Then our spirit, our determination, and our will shall be adequate to carry us through. Don't grumble, work! Don't fret, build! Don't worry, fight!

# **WE CAN WIN, AND WE WILL**